


# **The Book Reviews of Chester Cuthbert**

**Authors' surnames beginning with**

**Lo-Ly**



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The Last Princess: A Novel of the Incas; New York, W. W. Norton & Company, Inc. (1954), (Locke) 316p.  
 Toronto, Popular Library (#622), (November, 1954) 191p.

This is primarily a historical novel about Peru under Atahualpa just prior to the conquest by Pizarro. Tacara-mi is under orders to report to the Inca, who disapproves of her giving direct help to the peasants and consorting with them, particularly having accepted the son of a coppersmith as her lover. The state prides itself on caring for its citizens, but is not always successful in eliminating need, particularly since Atahualpa is self-indulgent and weak.

Tacara-mi flees to the mountains with Rumi, but is pursued by Taclos, premier under Atahualpa, who has been ordered to bring her to the Inca. Taclos, favorably impressed by the wit and humor of her aunt, the Chiripa, a scandalous old woman, is disposed to be lenient toward Tacara-mi; but is convinced that only by upholding the state and the law as administered by the Inca, however wrongly, can Peru survive the disintegration threatened by the various factions who rebel against the Inca's wilfulness. Very considerably, he takes Tacara-mi after Rumi goes mad, and travels slowly toward the Inca to permit the Chiripa to catch up, feeling that the aunt has influence with the people which may weigh against the Inca's decision. Tacara-mi falls in love with Taclos, who, after learning sexual activities from his nurse, a girl only a few years older than he, has not been attracted to women and finds it difficult to believe that Tacara-mi loves him. Finally convinced, he still carries out his duty, but does his best to influence the Inca to leniency.

He has consistently advised the Inca against trusting the Spaniards, and when they attack, he fights them and is wounded. After the defeat, he and Tacara-mi fly to the hills to seek a peaceful life.

eo

Although this novel is based on archaeology rather than history as such, it is historical rather than fantastic. It is well-written and interesting, giving quite a clear idea of the life of the Peruvian people.

It is listed in the Day Supplemental Checklist.





Locke, William J.

A Christmas Mystery: The Story of Three Wise Men; Illustrated by Blendon Campbell; New York, John Lane Company, 1910 (1909 The Phillips Publishing Company) (1910, Lane) 54p.

A physicist, an empire builder and an historian meet in front of a bookstall in Paddington Station on their way to spend Christmas at Foullis Castle, Trehenna. None is eager to do so, but has chosen for lack of anything more attractive to do.

A limousine meets them, but an axle breaks and they are stranded. Making their way to a nearby house, they find on the doorstep a dead man, who has apparently frozen while dead drunk; and inside a woman who dies after giving birth to a baby. Their efforts to assist her awaken the three men to the world of reality, and they decide to bring up the baby.

All three are convinced that they were fated to have the experience, and it is this acceptance of the uncanny which classifies this story as fantasy.



Lockhart, J. G.

Here Are Mysteries; Illustrated; New York, Frederick A. Stokes Company (1927) 251p.

Of the historical mysteries narrated, the fifth is reprinted from the author's Mysteries of the Sea; the sixth is about Kaspar Hauser; and the seventh should be read after ~~of~~ the last essay in Mysteries of the Sea, since it covers more recent developments.

London, Philip Allan & Co. Ltd. (1927)

251p.

Note: I have not compared these editions, but they appear to be identical, published in different countries.



Lockhart, J. G.

The "Mary Celeste" and Other Strange Tales of the Sea;  
London, Rupert Hart-Davis, 1952 (The Mariners Library #20)  
191p..

Although mostly concerned with mutinies, this volume  
reprints its last three essays from Mysteries of the Sea.



Lockhart, J. G.

Mysteries of the Sea: A Book of Strange Tales; London, Philip Allan & Co. Ltd. (Third Edition, Nautilus Library #1, 1928), (1924, 1925) 254p.

Of twelve historical mysteries narrated, three involve supernatural legends or monsters, and "Waratah" involves a premonitory dream. The final four essays are reprinted in other collections, my notes concerning which should be consulted.

This and others of Lockhart's books follow the tradition of Lang's Historical Mysteries.

All are interesting and well-researched.





Lockhart, J. G.

Strange Adventures of the Sea: A Book of Murders, Maroonings, Treasure-Hunts, Piracies, Mutinies and Tales of Horror on the High Seas; London, Philip Allan & Co. Ltd. (1930, Unicorn Library Edition), (1925); Illustrated 279p.

These accounts are not reprinted in the other three books by this author in my possession; and new material on only the "Waratah" is incidentally mentioned. I found this the least interesting of all four books, but the illustrations are important, and the book is easy to read.



Lodge, Sir Oliver

Beyond Physics, or The Idealisation of Mechanism; Being a survey and attempted extension of Modern Physics in a Philosophical and psychical direction; London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd; (1930) Appendices; Index 172p.

Drawing heavily on Jeans and Eddington, Lodge tries to show that materialism must be abandoned in favor of life and psychic values. I agree with his reasoning; this book should be placed with others on the mind/body relationship.

I found the closing chapters too technical for my comprehension, and merely scanned them. The index is sufficient to guide me to anything of special interest.

As usual, Lodge writes clearly and reasonably.

## CONTRACTS (see Accounting)

- Trade Correction
- Trade Reconciliation with CDS

## SYMBOL MASTER (see Accounting)

- Maintenance (A,D,C)
- Pricing
- Commodities
- All other Equities

## INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

- Portfolio Evaluation
- Reporting Systems

## INVENTORY TRADING

- Profit/Loss
- Banking
- Trading

## SECURITY/AUDIT

- Internal
- External

## COMMODITIES

- All functions

Lodge, Sir Oliver

Christopher: A Study in Human Personality; London/New York/  
Toronto and Melbourne, Cassell and Company, Ltd; Illustrated;  
(1918) 293p.

Only partly written by Lodge, I think it might have been more accurate to have shown him as Editor rather than author of this memorial volume to Christopher Tennant.

In addition to a short biography, it contains letters mainly from him to his mother, but also of condolence from friends and military and school personnel. Connected by marriage to F. W. H. Myers whose books and those of Lodge influenced him, Christopher appears to have been a gentle soul, bookish and quiet, but very conscientious and trustworthy.

The early part of the book indicates that spiritualism was a factor in preparing the Tennants for death.

A companion volume to Raymond.

## 2) BRANCH ADMINISTRATION (3 Days)

### SESSION 1

- New Account and Name/Address Maintenance

### SESSION 2

- Settlements (Receipts & Deliveries of Stock/Cash)
- Cheque Reproduction

### SESSION 3

- Credit Control Functions
- Box Balancing
- Inventory



Dr. Clerk Maxwell, Descartes, Einstein  
Faraday, Sir Joseph Larmor  
Newton  
Sir J. J. Thomson

Lodge, Sir Oliver

## ETHER AND REALITY

The Ether of space is the connecting link between the material and spiritual worlds, which together seem to constitute the Universe. In the material world it is the fundamental substantial reality. In the spiritual world the Realities of Existence are other and far higher; but still the Ether is made use of, in ways which at present we can only surmise.

SCIENCE & PHILOSOPHY: Organic matter is liable to degeneration, but an amoeba or other lowly organism need not die, unless it be killed.

Normal experience displays mind only in association with matter. But memory thought and affection make no pretence of being themselves physiological things. Memory is not really a function of matter, though it does seem to have a physical basis or concomitant. Love need not be associated with protoplasm. Thought is not proven to be a secretion of the brain.

Philosophy seeks to unify and comprehend all knowledge. Philosophers deal with less than complete knowledge; consequently the system of each differs from that of the other. Each probably glimpses some aspects of truth, however, and therefore the history of philosophy is instructive.

Science concentrates on one aspect, trying to make it clear. Hitherto it has concentrated mainly on the material aspect, leaving philosophy to picture the Universe of mind and matter without any definite knowledge of the unifying connecting link termed the Ether. To exclude life and mind is the basis of a materialistic system. To exclude matter is the basis of a narrow idealism. To overemphasise conduct as a test for truth is the basis of Pragmatism. To underestimate conduct and practical affairs is Mysticism.

1. The Ether and Its Vibrations: Space is full of Ether. It is absolutely cold. There is no sense organ for the direct perception of Ether, but its phenomena or modifications can be perceived. Delicate instruments have failed to detect any motion of the earth relative to the Ether, or the Ether itself. We have no means of making a vacuum in the Ether so as to measure its pressure, but have reason to think that pressure great; it is too uniform for direct apprehension. As a deep sea fish could probably not apprehend the existence of water, being too uniformly immersed in it, so we cannot apprehend the Ether.

Heat vibrations are propagated by the Ether, not by air. Ether vibrations excite the nerves of the skin, giving the sensation of heat or temperature. It is really the temperature of the skin that we feel. Sunstroke is caused by the overpowering of the automatic temperature-regulation of the body. Photographic chemicals are darkened by the vibrations. Leaves elaborate crude sap by aid of solar energy and turn it into feeding material or vegetable tissue. Plants extract energy from the Ether and store it in their substance, even for hundreds of years as wood or coal.

Light vibrations cause the sensation of sight. The Ether is the vehicle for radio and electricity.

2. Fundamental Notions about an Ether: Matter is discontinuous, as illustrated by the stars. The Ether is absolutely continuous. Matter consists mostly of empty space. It is built up of minute electric charges, negative and positive called electrons and protons, which are so extremely minute that they are relatively as far apart as planets in the solar system.

If nothing existed but matter, each particle would be independent, with nothing to connect it with the next. But the stars are bound together into systems by a unifying and connecting force between them, called Gravitation.

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The sergeant congratulated him on his presence of mind, and offered to drive him home on the way to the police station. As they traversed the almost deserted streets, Stan felt conscious of a great pride at thought of what a good citizen he was. Why, if every citizen was like him, the gangsters would soon be eliminated; when the sergeant had left him in front of his home and had driven away after a hearty good night, Stan started up the steps with a joyous bound in his haste to inform his wife of what had happened. His haste was unfortunate, however, for he stumbled on the top step and slipped down the steps, landing heavily on one foot which turned under his weight. His startled shout brought his wife and the neighbor to the door. Both uttered exclamations of alarm at sight of him, and both expressed relief when it was found that he had suffered nothing worse than a sprained ankle.

With much effort, Stan managed to get to bed. After the neighbor had gone, Mrs. Rose massaged the ankle with gentle hands; poulticed it; and bandaged it. When all this had been done, she sat down with a tired sigh. Then Stan told her what had happened.

"Isn't it terrible, Stan?" she asked. "All these things that have happened since you got home from work yesterday have worn us both out. If a chance at riches is enough to bring all this about, what will the actual riches bring? Why you might have been killed four or five times!" she exclaimed, utterly overlooking the ab-

Continuity  
Conveys light  
Elasticity  
Inertia  
Magnetics  
Laxemits fo



The same is true inside any solid body; the separated particles cohere. The solid has a definite size and shape. The uniting something is not composed of particles; it is continuous, uniting the particles with a force known as Cohesion.

The Ancients sometimes spoke of the "Ether", possibly as an addition to the usual four elements, and Sir Isaac Newton adopted this term for the connecting medium. In it matter moves freely, and of it matter may be composed. Particles of matter are not like grains of sand suspended in water, but more like minute crystals formed in a mother liquor. The mode of connection between the particles and the Ether is not known; but the connection is there. We know it because a particle cannot move without disturbing the medium in which it is; in Ether, vibrating so as to send out waves akin to those of light. 2nd property of the Ether is its ability to convey light.

Ether waves travel at the velocity of light, which has been measured for short distances on earth or greater distances in the heavens. The Ether is the vehicle of light, of Gravitation, of Cohesion; the unifying and connecting mechanism which welds together the disconnected atoms of matter and makes cosmos out of chaos. Radio waves reach the Antipodes in 1/14th of a second. Sound travels a mile in 5 seconds. Sound waves are a few feet long; light waves are about 50,000 to the inch. The rate of vibration which the eye perceives is 500 million-million per second.

3. On Waves: A wave is always the result of an oscillation or vibration; an oscillation always involves power of recoil and power of overshooting the mark. Power of recoil is called elasticity; power of overshooting the mark is inertia. A bent or coiled spring possesses recoil; any kind of load or mass possesses inertia. Their conjunction is best illustrated by a weight suspended by an elastic. If the load is massive, oscillations are slow; if spring is stiff oscillations are quick. Rate of oscillation depends entirely on ratio of elasticity to inertia. The rate of vibration depends on the square root of the ratio of elasticity to inertia. In a continuous medium, inertia of any given volume is called its density or, sometimes, its specific gravity. Mercury is 13 x as dense as water; water 800 x ordinary air; lead denser than iron; iron than aluminum; densest substances known are platinum and gold 20 x water. Lightest gas known is hydrogen; air 14 x its density.

In a gas that is equal to the pressure, elasticity measures the incompressibility of the substance. Incompressibility of water is thousands of times greater than that of air; this more than compensates for the extra density and accordingly sound waves travel 4 x as quickly in water as in air. As waves in Ether travel a million times as quickly, the ratio of elasticity to density in the Ether must be enormous. It must therefore possess something akin to elasticity, giving it a power of recoil, and something akin to density or inertia, giving it momentum. These properties probably are not due to the same cause as those of matter, but probably have some analogy.

Gases and liquids show elasticity by their resistance to compression; their incompressibility can be measured and specified and expressed numerically. A solid has other kinds of elasticity, can be twisted, bent, and in both cases can recover unless it is inelastic like clay or putty which are not able to transmit waves.

Sound waves are simplest. Best known are waves on sea's surface. Surface of water is naturally level, but waves can be generated by oscillating an object on its surface in accordance with its rate of oscillation. However deformed, the surface of water tends to recover, possessing the power of recoil, in this case due to gravity. It also possesses inertia, so that a hump let go becomes

as he recognized his despoiler, the burglar. He could not resist the temptation to scare the man, and he was afraid that an escape would be attempted unless he assumed the upper hand at once.

"About time you showed up here!" he growled.

"I've been waiting for you. I'll show you that it doesn't pay to use that gun of yours as a club too often!" He reached into the man's hip pocket and brought forth the automatic, then swiftly patted him over those parts of his clothing which might serve to conceal other weapons, but did not discover any. Then he thought of the thirty dollars he had given the thief, and, with the idea that it would be held as evidence by the police if he did not repossess it, he demanded its return. With the money in his pocket, he gestured threateningly with the automatic.

"Walk into the station!" he directed.

Once inside, Stan's pride at having captured the rum-runner was slightly dashed by finding that a policeman was posted in the station with the purpose of preventing the man's escape by train. However, he was accorded the admiration of the station attendants, and when the patrol wagon arrived, his triumph was enhanced by the fact that the sergeant who had disturbed his home, incidentally preventing its being pillaged, was the man in charge.

Stan explained the situation, enjoying the prisoner's profanity at the disclosure that his capture had been brought about through a common door lock.



a depression, and then a smaller hump, another depression, etc., alternately, until the disturbance is wiped out by the waves it has generated or by friction or by both.

The recovery of a bent spring is due to elasticity called stiffness. That of a stretched harp or violin string is due to the stretching force, and is called its tension. Recovery of a raised weight is another thing; recovery of compressed air or gases still another, - used to drive engines and it is this which enables sound waves to travel.

The recovery of Ether is not mechanical like the other things; Clerk Maxwell said it was electrical; they have same property as is used in charging a Leyden jar. We cannot grip or move the Ether mechanically; can get at it only electrically. To charge a body with electricity is to strain the Ether; it tries to recover having the power of recoil; by charging it enough we cause it to snap its moorings, smash the insulating air and give a spark. It will not settle down into equilibrium instantaneously; the rushing electric current has momentum and overshoots the mark, so the body which had been positive becomes negative, then positive again, like waves on water.

The simplest way to start wireless waves is to charge an aerial till it overflows or sparks to earth; oscillations instantly begin; the aerial charges itself negatively and then positively again. Power of recoil depends on the properties of the electric charge; elasticity of the Ether is thus displayed. Matter is not strained when a body is charged electrically, it is the Ether. It is really the Ether which is strained when a spring is bent. Particles of matter are only moved or changed in relative position; it is always the connecting or cementing substance which is strained.

In all the other cases, momentum is due to inertia; though Ether is not matter it has the power of obeying the First Law of Motion—to continue to move until it is stopped, the power of overshooting the mark and going on even against an opposition force until that force is able to check it and throw it back again. The Ether's property to do this is quite distinct from that of electric charge, distinct from elasticity, analogous to inertia or density. It is commonly known as Magnetism, which is the fundamental property of an electric current as distinct from an electric charge.

Ether has two properties, electric corresponding to elasticity; magnetic to density. Their cause is not fully known; but owing to their interaction Ether waves exist. One can be excited without the other, but for waves you must have both. A charged body emits not waves, neither does a magnet; a body can be discharged only by means of a current; the act of discharge is a current. Magnetism is then evoked, oscillations occur, and waves spread out in all directions.

Speed of these waves depends on the ratio of elasticity to density. Electricity and magnetism, properties of the Ether, are more fundamental than any property of matter. Ether cannot be explained in terms of matter.

Light and matter are electromagnetic phenomena. Gravitation is an Etherial phenomenon, but not known to be electromagnetic. Cohesion is probably electromagnetic.

that if these narrow escapes continued, he would soon be reduced to a nervous wreck. He wondered if he would have taken the recent happenings so seriously if he had not had the money coming to him to make life so much worth while. He decided to say nothing of this escape from an accident to his wife; if she heard of it, he would have quite a bit of difficulty in ever going anywhere alone, for she would insist on acting as a vigilant guardian by his side.

On reaching the supply store, he made his purchase of a strong lock with its accompanying key duplicates. The lock was equipped with a patent bolt attachment and Stan considered with satisfaction that his wife would not be able to criticise it on grounds of insecurity. On his way back toward his home, he passed the small side entrance to the railway station. Just as he was past the door, a wiry figure, bent over in a furtive manner, brushed him in an attempt to pass into the station. In so doing, it knocked against the lock in Stan's coat pocket and straightened up with a frightened gasp. At sight of Stan's face, his hands rose above his head with a jerky, spontaneous motion.

"Don't shoot!" he begged, to Stan's amazement. "I'll go quietly."

Stan's hand had been in his coat pocket to ease the strain on his coat by carrying part of the weight of the lock. He at once saw that the man had mistaken the lock for an automatic, and he knew a deep sense of satisfaction

Lodge, Sir Oliver

Evolution and Creation; London, Hodder and Stoughton  
(1926) 164p.

In this small book the author attempts to reconcile the views of science and religion by saying that they are two ways of looking at the same fundamental truths.

Incorporating an interesting summary of cosmology, this is more a philosophical survey of the beliefs of mankind as to the origin and nature of the universe than a detailed account of either viewpoint.

Lodge points out that no science can do more than study the facts of experience. Ultimates, origins or destiny, are metaphysical and speculative.





Lodge, Sir Oliver

Man and the Universe; New York, George H. Doran Company  
(1908, 1920, Publishers) 294p.

Original title: Science and Immortality

See my notes under original title.





Lodge, Sir Oliver

My Philosophy: Representing my views on the many functions of the Ether of Space; London, Ernest Benn Limited, 1933; Index; 318p.

I copy the dust jacket blurb, as it is probable that few of the dust jackets have survived:

"It is really my pronouncement, probably my final pronouncement, to the world as to what I think of things in general," writes Sir Oliver Lodge.

Ever since Darwin it has been commonly supposed that Science and "the things of the spirit" are fundamentally opposed, and many people have wondered how one of the greatest scientists of the day reconciles his cold, scientific knowledge with his warm support of the best type of spiritualistic research. Sir Oliver Lodge supplies the answer in this new book, which may well prove the most important contribution to scientific and religious literature since "The Origin of Species."

The book has <sup>four</sup>~~five~~ parts: An Elementary Survey of Physical Existence; Evidence for and Controversies Concerning the Ether; Introduction of Life and Mind; The Evidence for Survival and Its Mechanism. These summarize his lifetime views on the topics and their integration into a world view which encompasses both the physical and the spiritual worlds.

There is very little in this book which Lodge has not said in previous books, but my impression is that he is explaining his world of thought rather than his view of the outer world, which is comparatively ignored. The early part of the book is much too technical for the uneducated general public, and I understood none of the details; but the expository style is excellent and general overall inferences can be clearly drawn.

Although I have had no psychic experiences myself, I am in agreement with Lodge. He was a great man, and his personal experiences and investigations should be fully credited. It took him a long time to reach his conclusions, as it did me. He mentions a personal conversation with Crookes which should be noted.

Lodge was over eighty when he wrote this book, and his mental powers and writing style were undiminished.

## 6) CREDIT CONTROL (1 Day)

- Compliance Dept.
  - = Margining
  - = Cash Accounts (COD)
  - = Concentration
  - = Risk Management
  - = Branch
  - = Salesman Accreditations

## 7) MONEY MARKET / BONDS / INSTITUTIONAL TRADING (1 Day)

- Trading
- Strategies
- Inventory
- Settlements
- Banking

Lodge, Sir Oliver

Past Years: An autobiography; Illustrated; London, Hodder and Stoughton Limited, 1931; Index 364p.

Although mainly devoted to his education and work in physics and as an educator, Lodge devotes chapters to his family of six boys and six girls, their homes and vacations, the honors he received for various accomplishments, and the development of his interest in psychical research and his conclusion that a world of spirits and other intelligences does exist.

I was particularly pleased to have his testimony that Eusapia Palladino was a generous-hearted, simple peasant woman who blamed her investigators for faulty controls which permitted her to use normal or trick methods to produce phenomena. This confirms my belief that "John King" or subconscious awareness acted to produce effects over which she had no conscious control.

Lodge outlines his experiences with Eusapia and Mrs. Piper to support his view that science would ultimately be forced to accept facts inexplicable by the ignorance of science of his day.

Lodge was a great man, and more careful than Doyle in saying why his conclusions were reached. He and Doyle were, however, the dominant personalities in publicising their acceptance of spiritualism in England.

I was unable to understand much of his physics and electrical experimentation, but those chapters might influence scientists to accept his testimony on psychic phenomens.

RGCL / IBM SIS EVALUATION PLANNING MEETING

RGCL

Oz Pedde  
Wayne Brien  
Norm Erskine

IBM

Bob Kruger  
Lee Stinson  
Hart Mantzel  
Doug Aldridge

December 3rd, 1986

Lodge, Sir Oliver

Phantom Walls; London, Hodder and Stoughton Limited; (October, 1929; Third Edition January, 1930; Index 259p.

This book is Lodge's effort to convey to the general public his conviction that personal survival of bodily death is a fact and how knowledge of this will affect science, philosophy and religion.

His ninth chapter, entitled "A survey of obscure psychic phenomena needing investigation", is an excellent description of most of the mysteries which are still studied by parapsychology. The rest of the book emphasises the careful scientific view which must be maintained until the facts are established beyond question and why other sciences have been slow to accept the facts which psychical researchers have proven.

Lodge's personal investigations and experiences are merely stated, without description that is available from his other books and articles.

Lodge's expository writing is ideal.

### 3) CAGE (5 Day)

#### SESSION 1

- Dividends, Proc., & Balancing

#### SESSION 2

- Reorganization

#### SESSION 3

- Clearing (CDS, etc.)
- Settlements
- Open Items

#### SESSION 4

- Segregation
- Box Balancing (Stock Record)
- Safekeeping
- Inputs (?)

Lodge, Sir Oliver

Reason and Belief; New York, George H. Doran Company  
(1910, Publishers); Reference to quotations; Index 166p.

This is an attempt to reconcile the views of religion and science by stating that there can be no divergence of views about truth, which is common to both.

Lodge reasons in large part from analogies, some of which are very good. His text reaffirms much that he has said in other books; he confirms that science does not deal in ultimates, and that these will probably be forever mysteries.





Lodge, Sir Oliver

Science and Human Progress; London, George Allen & Unwin  
Ltd. (1927); Index 187p.

These Halley Stewart Lectures 1926 pretty much repeat the views which Lodge has expressed in other books, but they give an interesting overview of the scientific attitudes of the time and Lodge's optimistic view of future developments.

The index provides access to individual statements, and in one Lodge makes the positive declaration that he has been in touch with departed spirits.

Lodge was a great man, courageous in speaking his convictions, and with encyclopedic knowledge on which to base his opinions. I am rapidly reading his other books in my collection.

	DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY
Exec Update	* 9		
Start-Up	* 5		
Inhouse Migration Impact Assessment	*****>		
CAGE	** ***** 10-11, 12-16		
Branch Retail/Admin	5	** *** 6-7, 12-14	
Special Products	2	** 29-30	
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Debt Instr.	1	* 15	
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Fin. Control	1		
Cash Management	1	* 26	
Network Dist.	1	* 27	
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- Impact			
- Recommendation			
Implementation Plan			*****> 13
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Executive Presentation (Completion of IBM Evaluation)			* 24

Lodge, Sir Oliver

Science and Immortality; Frontispiece Portrait; New York, Moffat, Yard and Company, 1917 (1908, Publishers) 294p  
Later title: Man and the Universe

Lodge considered this book his most important work in the religious field.

Although section 1 covering the differences between science and faith, and section 3 on immortality, were of the greater interest to me, the other two sections covering the situation in the Church of England at the time disclosed an extensive knowledge of religious procedure in the organized church, and Lodge's view that this must be changed in step with the progress of knowledge.

He acknowledges his indebtedness to Myers.



Lodge, Sir Oliver

The Substance of Faith Allied with Science: A Catechism  
for Parents and Teachers; Third Edition; London, Methuen & Co.  
(March, 1907) 135p.

In the final chapter beginning on Page 128 the catechism is repeated, and this chapter can be used as a summary of the book. What Lodge tries to do is to express the meaning of a Christian believer in a scientific universe.

As usual, Lodge writes clearly and appealingly, without being dogmatic where knowledge is unattainable. He asserts that good is constructive and evil destructive of the highest aspirations, and attributes much of the evil in the world to ignorance and social error.

For anyone aspiring to live wisely and well, this is a guide worthwhile.

HOME STREET



CHRISTIAN CHURCH

(DISCIPLES OF CHRIST)

240 HOME STREET • WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3G 1X3 • (204) 783-5881

May 30, 1982

Dear Home Street Youth:

Just a note to let you know of the fun and exciting youth activities coming your way this Summer.

First - Youth Campout, July 1-4 at  
Spruce Woods Provincial Park  
A registration form is enclosed - note its due date:  
June 20. This is especially for you - the youth of  
Home Street Church - and your friends. We'll leave  
the church at 8:30 AM, July 1.

Second - Encounter '82, August 8-15 at  
Bird's Hill Provincial Park  
This is the Big One! Youth from all across Canada will  
be joining us for a terrific week. Camp leader will be  
Steve Mabry from Sacramento, California. If you  
attended the Anaheim Assembly last year, you may  
remember him as one of the youth leaders - the one  
with the guitar. Enclosed is further information on  
Encounter and an Encounter Registration form. Note  
its due date: June 30.

Again this year you have something great to work  
for. Bottles? Car washes? Whatever; it's time to  
begin. I'll be in touch.

In His Service,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ray E. Trotter".

Ray E. Trotter



Lodge, sir Oliver

The Survival of Man: A Study in Unrecognized Human Faculty;  
New and Enlarged Edition; New York, George H. Doran Company; (1909,  
1920, Publishers); Index 379p.

This book summarizes Lodge's work and thinking in psychical research to the year 1909. His friendship with Frederic W. H. Myers led to his reviewing the great masterpiece Human Personality and Its Survival of Death and this review is here reprinted from the SPR original publication, and this and his appreciation of Myers show his concurrence with Myers's ideas.

I believe this book is probably more appreciated by scientists than those of Hereward Carrington, who was more of a populariser than a scientist, though his expositions were scientifically sound. I have read enough of Lodge's books to enable me to accept his scientific eminence and authority.

Lodge's personal investigation of Palladino, Mrs. Piper and Mrs. Thompson preceded his later sittings with Mrs. Osborne Leonard which, of course, are not covered in this book. His endorsement of the earlier mediums establishes their phenomena.

Since he gives valuable comment regarding material in the SPR publications, this book should be retained for reference.

Coalition for Reproductive Choice,  
Box 51, Station "L",  
Winnipeg, Man.  
R3H 0Z4.

Dear Choice Supporter:

You are invited to a Choice Celebration. We will celebrate the first anniversary of the Supreme Court Decision recognizing a woman's right to reproductive freedom. We will honour Dr. Henry Morgentaler, who fought with us to win this right.

A Choice Celebration begins at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 16, 1989, at the International Inn. A presentation to Dr. Morgentaler will be made at 8:00 p.m. Wine and cheese will be served.

We hope to accomplish two goals from this event. First, we intend to develop resources to lobby the Federal Government regarding the introduction of any restrictive legislation on abortion. We need the voice of Manitobans to be heard. We have a critical role to play in the upcoming debate.

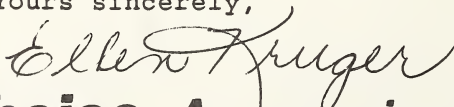
Second, we want to mount a legal challenge to the Provincial Government's decision to refuse to pay for abortions outside of hospitals. We know that abortions in approved medical facilities such as community health clinics are safer and less costly. We believe the government is acting unethically, perhaps unconstitutionally.

Tickets for this Choice Celebration are available at a cost of \$25.00. Larger donations are welcomed. Benefactors, who contribute \$200.00 and over and donors (\$100.00 - \$199.00) will be acknowledged in the evening's program.

Tickets can be purchased at Bold Print, 478-A River Avenue, the Manitoba Action Committee on the Status of Women, 16 - 222 Osborne Street, Times Change Restaurant on Main and St. Mary's, or the National Council of Jewish Women at the Gwen Sector Creative Living Centre, 1588 Main Street. Reservations will be accepted by mail at the Coalition for Reproductive Choice.

Please join us, to celebrate our past victory, to honour Dr. Morgentaler, and to help ensure that our right to reproductive choice will be retained.

Yours sincerely,



**Choice** A campaign for reproductive freedom  
♀

Lodge, Sir Oliver

Why I Believe in Personal Immortality; Frontispiece of Myers; Illustrated; London, Toronto, Melbourne and Sydney, Cassell and Company, Ltd. (4th Impr., September, 1928) 151p.

This volume is a more concise setting forth of the views outlined in Lodge's previous books, and concentrates on psychical research in comparison with the shibboleths of science.

Lodge sets forth the Chaffin Will Case in detail, and is convinced that his future home was described before it was in its final stage of construction. His personal experiences, I believe, would be sufficient to assure him of the importance of his writings on psychical research.



Loeb, G. M.

The Battle for Investment Survival; New York, Simon and Schuster, 1957 (Third Edition-First Printing) 311p.

An extremely outspoken and helpful exposition of the author's philosophy of investment success. His main view is that the chances of success are so slim for the non-expert as to make one purpose of the book the discouragement of the novice who lacks "money sense". He advocates the acceptance of losses promptly if an investment does not develop in line with the reasons which prompted the making of it; never trying to "average down"; always pyramiding up if the prospects do not alter and the market continues up, on the principle of backing a winner. And his main emphasis is on liquidity, even if this means holding cash idle for long periods, rather than entering the market without an excellent reason for doing so.

His comments on the analysis of stocks are enlightening; and his criticisms of charts, indices, tape-watching, and evaluation are sensible.

His prime counsel is to study the immediate investment situation in the light of the current market trend, and then proceed with the investment only if a goal of doubling money in a short time appears feasible. This advice is based, to a considerable extent, on the fact of a capital gains tax and other tax and commission factors applicable to American investors; and requires adjustment for Canadian use, but is fundamentally so sound that the book should be reviewed each time a major commitment is contemplated.

A good point, and one which would have saved me some thousands of dollars if I had known it prior to reading the book, is to sell any stock if the investor feeling is that no additional purchase of it at the current price is advisable. Some weeks ago, (today's date: June 25, 1969) I expressed in a letter my thought that I would be doubtful how to invest my pension money if I had it to invest at that time. In that frame of mind, I should have liquidated my holdings, and held onto cash.





Loeb, Harold

Life in a Technocracy: What It Might Be Like; New York,  
The Viking Press, 1933 (1933, Loeb) 209p.

This is an intelligent and favorable depiction of its title, which takes the position that capitalism is doomed and must be succeeded by production for use rather than for profit.

Loeb recommends that evolution rather than revolution is the sensible transition to the Technocratic state. He insists that there is no evidence that private enterprise has been superior to state enterprise (as demonstrated in advances during wartimes) in modifying and improving technology or standards of living.

This book is worth considering seriously. Loeb convinces the reader that a Technocracy would, by solving the economic problems, leave mankind free to develop the arts and sciences and improve the quality of life.



Logan, Daniel

The Reluctant Prophet; Garden City, New York, Doubleday & Company, Inc., (1968, author) 238p.

Although aware of premonitory events in his youth, Logan's aim was to be an actor, and it was not until he was assured by an independent source that he was a psychic that he tried spiritualistic circles and developed his previsionary faculty. He admits that fraud is prevalent in spiritualism, and warns against dabbling.

Not until a successful program on the David Susskind show did he achieve sufficient publicity to launch a career as a psychic, but he was soon swamped with offers to provide sittings, many with famous people. He does not claim perfection, and deems an 80% success rate adequate to warrant his profession. He is more successful with personal readings than with prophecies of general world events, but agrees to some extent with Edgar Cayce about coming calamities.

His prediction that Russia and the U. S. A. would become allies, and that China would be the coming menace, is probably shared by many people independently of psychic pretensions, but he explains sensibly the faculty he has, and gives sound advice to those who may feel impelled to develop through meditation their own psychic abilities.

This autobiography compares with those of other psychics and confirms the existence of supernormal faculties.



Logan, Guy B. H.

Great Murder Mysteries; Illustrated; New York, Duffield  
& Green (1931) 288p.

1. Julia Wallace. 2. Theodore Durrant murdered two girls. 3. Emily Dimmock murdered by Robert Wood (?). 4. Florence Dennis murdered by James Canham Read. 5. Mary Jane Clarke married Herbert John Bennett and was murdered by him. 6. Mabel Mayer, murderer unknown. 7. John Reginald Birchall murdered several young men lured to Ontario from England as farmers. 8. Peter Kuerton and Vacher, vampire murderers. 9. Frederick Bailey Deeming, alias Albert Williams. 10. Edward Keller. 11. Gabrielle Bompard; Ruth Snyder and Judd Gray. 12. Frederick Isaac Gold murdered by Percy Lefroy Mapleton. 13. Gilbert Warren Barbe murdered by Charles Henry Schwartz. 14. Daisy Holt murdered by "Captain" Goslett, alias Godfrey.

A final chapter refers sketchily to other murders, but most of those mentioned in this volume are British.

For other accounts of Wallace, Barbe & Schwartz, and Mabel Mayer, see Craig Rice: 45 Murderers.





Logan, J. D., and French, Donald G.

Highways of Canadian Literature: A Synoptic Introduction to the Literary History of Canada (English) from 1760 to 1924; Toronto, McClelland & Stewart (1924); Index; 418p.

This is a very interesting survey of the subject, and has many critical appraisals of writers who have contributed to the fantasy field. It is a book which should be kept for reference, so I am merely noting a few of the pages relevant for my own research.

- P. 16 Carman "Nancy's Pride".
- 17 Scott's two volumes of short stories.
- 89 Richardson's Wacousta and Sequel.
- 95 DeMille
- 247 Parker's Pierre and The Weavers.
- 311-2 Beck.
- vrs Robert Norwood.



Lomask, Milton

The Cure of Ars: The Priest Who Outtalked the Devil; illustrated by Johannes Troyer; New York/London, Vision Books 190p.

Intended for Catholic children ages 9 to 15, this is one of a series endorsed by the Church. It provides an outline of the main events in the life of Vianney with details not included in either of the other two biographies I have read.

Since Monnin's biography is the longest, my notes on that book will summarize my views.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
May 24, 1998

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CELEBRATING  
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY  
1962-1987  
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE  
C A S E FÊTE!

---

**FirstCity Trust**

Lombroso, Cesare

After Death - What?: Spiritistic Phenomena and Their Interpretation; trans. by William Sloane Kennedy; Illustrated; London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1909; (1909, Small, Maynard & Company; Index 364p

This early study of psychic phenomena, particularly of Eusapia Paladino and similar phenomena worldwide should be required as primary study by everyone interested in the subject. It strongly insists on the spiritistic hypothesis.

Although Lombroso agrees that Eusapia practised fraud when controls were not sufficient, she admitted it and blamed lack of expertise by her investigators.

The many illustrations make this book extremely valuable as few later books reproduce them.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
February 5, 2004





London Dialectical Society

Report on Spiritualism, of the Committee of the London Dialectical Society, together with the Evidence, oral and written, and a selection from the correspondence; 4th thousand; London J. Burns, 1873; Index, appendices 402p.

My copy is a cheaper edition of the original report and although the original pagination is repeated, two long sections of the first edition are omitted, although the important parts are here and it looks as if a couple of additional pamphlets are included following the index.

If I had never read anything about the phenomena of spiritualism, this report would have been sufficient to assure me that the subject was worthy of study. D. D. Home was one of the people who testified, but the phenomena he attempted were unconvincing.

On the whole, this report seems to have been influential in making intellectuals form the SPR. It is probably the earliest serious group study of the subject.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
October 5, 1997

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CELEBRATING  
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**FirstCity Trust**

London, Jack

The Abysmal Brute; Toronto, Bell & Cockburn, 1913;  
(Century); Frontispiece by Gordon Grant 169p.

This is the story of Young Pat Glendon, brought up by his old prize-fighter father in wild country without knowledge of the world, and trained to be a heavyweight champion. Old Pat calls a manager Stubener, explains Young Pat's innocence, and insists on a contract which will be broken by any dishonest act.

Under careful management, Young Pat easily defeats every fighter against whom he is pitted, and his manager gets rich from side-deals for movies and articles about him. A young society girl who has broken with her millionaire father is granted an assignment to interview Young Pat, and is amazed to discover that he knows nothing of the graft and corruption in the fight game. They fall in love at first sight, and when the girl is able to demonstrate that fight-fixing has been practised without Young Pat's knowledge, he determines to expose the whole racket at his next fight.

Making a speech before the fight, he almost precipitates a riot, but speaks his piece and quits the fight game. The fans hail him as a champion after he knocks out both his opponent and the world's champion with single blows.

Well written and interesting, this book is similar to "The Game" in portraying an ideal fighter. It is a "pot-boiler" and of little importance among his books.



London, Jack

The Assassination Bureau, Ltd.; Penguin Books (#4688)  
(1963, Irving Shepard) 184p.

I have a vague recollection that part of this novel was published in a volume of short stories by London, but I have not checked to verify this.

From page 122 this book was completed by Robert L. Fish on the basis of notes left by London.

Established to execute enemies of society, the Bureau is headed by the father of a man who commissions the Bureau to execute. (Error. The man commissioning the execution is the lover of a girl whose father is the head. Before the commission is carried out, the Bureau itself is annihilated by the execution of most of its members and the Head commits suicide.

The philosophical discussions concerning the sociological implications of the Bureau take up a large part of the text, and the treatment is almost farcical since the members of the Bureau are all friends, but kill one another because of their ethical standards.

I have classified this book as fantasy, but Murder, Inc. is practically a confirmation that such an organization is not.

New York, Berkley Publishing Corporation (#X1719), (2nd Printing, November, 1969) 144p.

Paperback was published as associational to the movie with Oliver Reed, Diana Rigg and Telly Savalas.





London, Jack

Best Short Stories of Jack London; Garden City, New York, The Sun Dial Press (1945) 311p.

Contents

1. The White Silence	1
2. To Build a Fire	9
3. An Odyssey of the North	23
4. The League of the Old Men	49
5. Lost Face	62
6. A Piece of Steak	73
7. The Heathen	88
8. Samuel	105
9. On the Makaloea Mat	122
10. A Daughter of the Aurora	142
11. The Law of Life	150
12. The Story of Jeess Uck	156
13. To the Man on Trail	175
14. The Story of Keesh	183
15. The Wit of Porportuk	190
16. Love of Life	210
17. The Mexican	226
18. All Gold Canyon	248
19. The Wisdom of the Trail	265
20. The House of Mapuhi	271
21. The Pearls of Parlay	290

These stories are all reprinted from the following books:

The Son of the Wolf: 1, 3, 13  
The God of his Fathers: 10  
Children of the Frost: 4, 11  
The Faith of Men: 12  
Moon-Face and Other Stories: 18  
Love of Life and Other Stories: 14, 16  
Lost Face: 2, 4, 15, 5  
When God Laughs: 6  
South Sea Tales: 7, 20  
A Son of the Sun: 21  
The Night Born: 17  
The Strength of the Strong: 8  
On the Makaloea Mat: 9

Lacking a copy of "The Faith of Men", I read #12 from this volume. It is the story of a beautiful girl of mixed blood, loved by a wealthy white man's son, whom she helped escape being poisoned by his sickly partner in a trading post, and to whom she bore a son. Neil returned to civilization, married a blonde who bore him a daughter, and forgot Jeess Uck; disbelieving his faithlessness, she visits his home, meets his wife, realizes that she must make renunciation, brings up her son as a priest, and on \$5000 pension arranged by Neil, offers hospitality to all comers.



London, Jack

The Call of the Wild; Illustrated by Philip R. Goodwin and Charles Livingston Bull; Decorated by Chas. Edw. Hooper; Toronto, The Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd, 1910 (1903, London) 231p.

Buck, son of a St. Bernard and a shepherd, is 140 pounds of dog. Manuel, a servant of his wealthy master, sells him for \$100. when the demand for dogs for Klondike hauling is high. He is beaten into submission, then harnessed to haul mail, gold-hunting outfits, and the baggage of tenderfeet.

He challenges both men and other dogs for mastery, and wins to leadership of the dog-team. Finally he loves a man who saves him from being beaten to death; but when his master is killed by Indians, he joins a wolf-pack and leads it for many years.

This is an interesting nature novel, successfully portraying the life and interests of a dog.



Children of the Frost; with illustrations by Raphael M. Reay (signed R. Martine Reay, Canada, 1902); New York, The Macmillan Company, 1902 261p.

Contents

1. In the Forests of the North	1
2. The Law of Life	35
3. Nam-Bok the Unveracious	51
4. The Master of Mystery	81
5. The Sunlanders	105
6. The Sickness of Lone Chief	143
7. Keesh, the Son of Keesh	161
8. The Death of Ligoun	181
9. Li Wan, the Fair	199
10. The League of the Old Men	231

(1) a white man who has taken a native to wife prepares to abandon her when he hears that his white love is widowed, but is killed by another native. (2) an old man is abandoned to death by his son and tribe, and reviews his life as the wolves gather. (3) a native returns to tell of the wonders of the white man's world, but is not believed. (4) a shaman traps a thief. (5) a battle between six whites and a tribe of natives, demonstrating why the white man must win. (6) a sick Indian is condemned to death by his own father when he rejects a girl, and is restored to health and vitality by a blow which cures him. (7) a mission Indian is told by an Indian girl that she will be his only if he brings her the heads of three men he has killed. He refuses, but later brings her four, of her own family, and she then resigns herself to be killed by him, also. (8) Ligoun disdains to fight an enemy of lesser stature than himself, and though wounded to death himself, kills a chief tribal enemy. (9) a white girl with only dim memories of childhood retains knowledge of her ancestry but is rejected by two white women and enslaved again by her Indian husband. (10) old men of various tribes combine to fight the encroaching white man, but their leader finds himself the sole survivor of his tribe and gives himself up to the white man's law when he realizes the hopelessness of the battle.

These tales illustrate the taking over of the north country by the white man.





London, Jack

The Cruise of the Dazzler; London, Mills & Boon, Limited  
no date 288p.

Although this is a juvenile novel, it is interesting and probably in mood at least, autobiographical. Joe Bronson, son of a shipping magnate, rebels against dull schoolwork, fails an examination, and after a fight with the leader of a gang of rowdies, runs away to sea.

Here he meets the 'Frisco Kid, whom he admires for his abilities and pities for his lack of family life; French Pete, the hard-drinking master of the Dazzler; adventures with the oyster pirates among whom he has become unwittingly a member of the crew. When the outlaws steal the safe from his father's firm, he and 'Frisco Kid recover it.

The Cruise and his adventures make Joe realize how much he has abandoned, and he determines to enlist his father's help to give 'Frisco Kid a chance in life. Reconciliation with Joe's father ensues.





London, Jack

The Cruise of the Snark; Frontispiece portrait of Charmian; New York, The Regent Press (1906-1911) 283p.

Charmian, Jack and Martin Johnson made this trip to the South Seas; the boat never operated the engines properly, it was inefficiently built, yet the trip was enjoyable in spite of tropical diseases and heat, and they were overwhelmed by the generosity and hospitality of the natives.

The book contains essays on different aspects of the life in the South Seas, particularly Hawaii and vicinity. I will next read Martin Johnson's account to compare with this and see how Martin viewed the voyage.



# 1982 ALL-CANADA CONVENTION

CHRISTIAN CHURCH (Disciples of Christ)

## REGISTRATION FORM EXPLANATION

This year there is a Women's Retreat prior to the Convention itself. The Mennonite Brethren Bible College is available Tuesday night for those wishing to arrive early for this event.

A. Registration ... We hope you will find this self explanatory. Please note separate registration for Encounter Groups. There is no Convention registration fee for children under eleven years. (See Day Care).

B. Accomodation... The Mennonite Brethren Bible College is passing along the \$8.00 per person bedding charge, in which they receive no profit. This bedding is for the entire time, regardless of how long you stay.

Children twelve years and under who stay with adults, will be provided with a mattress at one half the \$4.50 adult price... i.e. \$2.25 per night and their linen is \$8.00

C. Meals... For catering purposes, the Mennonite Brethren Bible College must have an accurate count in advance of the Convention.

You will note there is no supper being served on Saturday at the Convention site. The cafeteria will be closed on Sunday morning. Home Street church will be providing a light complimentary lunch following the Sunday morning worship service.

For children under twelve, all meals are half adult price, with exception of those three years and under, whose meals are free.

The C.C.W.F. luncheon has been combined with the C.C.M.F. luncheon because of our special speaker, Dr. Jean Woolfolk.

D. Child Care.... The cost of \$4.00 per day includes two snacks and a noon meal, and the childs care after breakfast until 5.00 p.m.

Contents

1. Dutch Courage,	1
2. Typhoon off the Coast of Japan	21
3. The Lost Poacher	32
4. The Banks of the Sacramento	52
5. Chris Farrington, Able Seaman	71
6. To Repel Boarders	87
7. An Adventure in the Upper Sea	100
8. Bald-Face	112
9. In Yeddo Bay	119
10. Whose Business Is to Live	135

(1) rescue of a mountain climber by two boys without the assistance of "dutch courage". (2) descriptive article which won 1st prize of \$25. when published in the San Francisco Call, November 12, 1893 (Jack's first professionally published item). (3) sealing schooner is pulled by currents into Russian waters, and captured. Boy hero cuts towing hawser, and is freed by Russians who do not wish to admit he is their only captive. (4) boy left in charge of ore-cables crossing river, allows a couple to ride during rainstorm, but empty car slips return cable, he rigs a block and rides it to free the car, thus making it possible for the couple to cross to the woman's father's death-bed. (5) boy proves his equality with men by controlling seal-hunting ship in bad storm. (6) two boys sailing snag some Italian fishermen's net, and when attacked use the boom of their ship to sweep the boarders overboard. (7) a hot-air balloonist finds he has a boy riding a ballast sandbag, and gives him a spanking after riding him safely to earth. (8) a miner is menaced by bald-faced bears who ultimately kill each other rather than yield right-of-way (humorous). (9) sailor is refused by Japanese boatmen when broke he asks passage to his ship, so he swims a mile and is then granted freedom of the harbor by the admiring boatmen. (10) two oilmen rescue two women when they are endangered by revolution. This is the longest story in the book, and was probably included to lengthen it, as it is an adult rather than a boy's story, the latter constituting the bulk of the book.

Right from the first article, London's gift for direct and pithy prose is evident. He gives the essentials and does little padding in reaching the conclusions of his stories.





London, Jack

The Faith of Men and Other Stories; New York, Grosset & Dunlap (1904, Macmillan) 286p.

Contents

1. A Relic of the Pliocene	1*
2. A Hyperborean Brew	27
3. The Faith of Men	67
4. Too Much Gold	99
5. The One Thousand Dozen	135
6. The Marriage of Lit-Lit	175
7. Batard	199
8. The Story of Jeess Uck	233

I re-read #4 without realizing that I had read it before, although the conclusion was known to me before I read it. The title of #8 was familiar to me, but I could not remember the story until I read my notes concerning it under the title of the other volume which reprinted it.

#1 is about the same character who tells #2, and both deal with the far north. The first deals with how Stevens blocks a mammoth into a valley and then runs him to death; the second tells how he outwits a shaman and masters some natives. #3 tells of two miners, one of whom goes back to the States to bring to the other his bride; by mistake, two newspaper accounts tell of the wedding between the two, and the jilted partner takes a native woman as his bride to show his indifference, then learns that the account named his girl instead of her sister, and was corrected the following day. He tragically introduces his native bride and leaves with her when his partner brings both sisters to him. #5 is a tragic story of a man who tries to make money by taking eggs to the Klondike against all perils; and discovers on arrival that they are bad, so hangs himself. #6 is a light humorous story of how a Hudson's Bay factor makes a deal with her father for his quarter-breed daughter, but refuses to enrich the deal in spite of his happiness. #7 is a cruel and tragic story of a fight to the death between a French man and his wolf-dog; the dog is triumphant, but immediately shot as too dangerous to live.

This is about an average volume of Jack London's tales.





London, Jack

The Game; with illustrations and decorations by Henry Hutt and T. C. Lawrence; Toronto, Morang & Co., Limited, 1905 (Macmillan) 182p.

This book is really of only novelette length, and tells of a young boxer and his girl, wholesome, healthy people, who fall in love. The girl makes him promise to give up the "Game", and one fight only is left, which the girl, disguised in boys' clothes, watches. The boy is killed by his opponent after being on the point of winning.

In every way a good book, this is still not an important Jack London item. The tragic ending is unusual, but not unexpected.



London, Jack

The God of His Fathers & Other Stories; New York, McClure,  
Phillips & Company, 1902 (1901) 299p.

Contents

1. The God of His Fathers	1
2. The Great Interrogation	34
3. Which Makes Men Remember	65
4. Siwash	86
5. The Man with the Gash	114*
6. Jan, the Unrepentant	140
7. Grit of Women	156
8. Where the Trail Forks	185
9. A Daughter of the Aurora	210
10. At the Rainbow's End	230
11. The Scorn of Women	252

(1) a French renegade kills a man who refuses to surrender to him a cowardly missionary. (2) a beautiful woman who has married for money, is rejected in favor of a native by the man she had forsaken. (3) a killer is saved from the mob by a man who later kills him to avenge the death. (4) an Indian woman saves her share of the food for the man she loves, in contrast with a woman from outside who demands help against the judgment of the men who know more of the perils of the country. (5) a man of psychic belief dreams of a scarred man who later comes to his cabin; believing himself robbed (though he has himself somnambulistically placed his gold-dust in the muzzle of a gun and is killed when the gun explodes) he tries to kill the man with the scar. (6) believing he has killed a man, others try drunkenly to hang the killer; the man reviving, the fight is resumed. This is the most humorous story in the book. (7) a native woman denies her brother food so that her man may live. (8) a man who wishes to save a native girl from sacrifice breaks with his gold-hunting partners when they refuse to help her, rescues the girl and gets away, while his partners are massacred. (9) a French beauty says she will marry the man who succeeds in staking a claim, lends her dog to one, but arranges that the other will win. (10) two Scottish tenderfeet cut logs on a small island, and they and visitors are swept to death when the ice breaks up and a jam breaks. (11) three women plan to influence a gold-dust king who has asked a fourth to marry him.



London, Jack

The Great Adventure Stories of Jack London; New York/  
Toronto/London, Bantam Pathfinder Editions (#FP175); Edited  
and with an Introduction by Abraham Rothberg (1967, Bantam)  
Bibliographical note 268p.

I have read all the stories in this book from other  
editions, but the introduction and the bibliography are good  
to have for reference.



London, Jack

Hearts of Three; New York, The Macmillan Company, 1928  
(1920, Charmian K. London) 373p.

In a Foreword, London explains that Charles Goddard and he agreed that Goddard should write a scenario to be novelized by London. Goddard proceeded much faster than London and his treatment required that London make shift to adapt the novel to agree. Probably the exigencies of the situation account for the lack of unity exhibited in the novel, and for a remark by Francis Morgan, the protagonist (pp.65-66): "We've all the properties for a Rider Haggard or Rex Beach adventure tale."

Morgan is a wealthy son of the Lion of Wall Street. A business rival named Regan determines to strip Morgan of his inherited wealth, avenging himself against the father by ruining the son. He hires Torres to keep Morgan away from New York while he brings bearish pressure against stocks in which Morgan has large holdings on margin.

Morgan is enticed to search for the treasure of his ancestor, the pirate Sir Henry Morgan; he encounters a distant cousin Henry who is also engaged in the search and falls in love with Henry's fiancée Leoncia Solano. Henry has been accused of knifing her uncle in the back, and is hunted for the murder. Francis and Henry, aside from Francis' small mustache, are look-alikes, and Leoncia kisses Francis when she confuses him with his cousin. She finds that she loves both men.

Torres, a descendant of Da Vasco who had perished 400 years earlier while in search of the treasure of the Mayas, plots to keep Francis from returning to New York, and follows him when the cousins and Leoncia seek the Mayas. They find a tribe of Lost Souls, degenerate Mayans, ruled by a High Priest and the Lady Who Dreams, a She-Who-Must-Be-Obeyed who sees and can show visions in a golden bowl into which she casts a powder which enables future events to be seen. Understanding that Leoncia has the love of both Morgans, this Queen demands that one of them or Torres must marry her. The lot falls to Henry, but Francis renounces Leoncia to her fiancée; Torres, learning that the Queen has a fabulous treasure of jewels, tries to forestall Francis by marrying the Queen, but she rejects him and casts him into a whirlpool. The tribe of Lost Souls, led by the High Priest, attacks the palace, and the Morgans, Leoncia, and the Queen escape by following Torres into the whirlpool.

Francis and the Queen, having been married by the High Priest, return to New York, where Francis reveals to a friend that he loves Leoncia and has married the Queen only through circumstances, though she is beautiful and he respects her. She runs back to her valley to rescue her jewels and thus to arrange financial backing for Francis who is almost ruined by Regan's machinations. Torres dies; but only after killing the Queen; Henry is revealed as the brother of Leoncia, thus leaving Francis free to marry her; the jewels save Francis's fortune. There are many adventures, and although the first part of the book is mundane, the last half is lost race fantasy.





Contents

1. The House of Pride	11
2. Koolau the Leper	37
3. Good-bye, Jack	65
4. Aloha Oe	83
5. Chun Ah Chun	96
6. The Sheriff of Kona	121
7. Jack London	146A

(1) A wealthy, ascetic missionary banished his half-brother from the Islands to save his self-respect. The life-loving brother is the better man. (2) a leper fights to retain his liberty, but is betrayed by his fellows, and dies fighting. (3) a beautiful singer contracts leprosy and waves farewell to a courageous man who has known nothing of her illness and immediately rushes to consult a doctor. (4) a young American senator's daughter falls in love with a part-native, and is heartbroken when the stigma against him prevents the fulfilment of their love. (5) a wealthy Chinese divides his wealth among his children, then seeks a safe seclusion for his own retirement. (6) a perfect physical specimen contracts leprosy, is voluntarily confined to the lepers' island, and rescued by friends so that he may take up life away from the Islands where he has left his wife and children. (7) is a short autobiographical sketch.



London, Jack

The Jacket (The Star Rover); London, Mills & Boon,  
Limited (1915) 320p.

This is a small blue-cloth covered volume which may have been the first English edition of "The Star Rover". I have not seen any other copy.



London, Jack

Jack London Stories: The Call of the Wild, The Cruise of the Dazzler and Other Stories of Adventure, with the Author's Special Report: Gold Hunters of the North; New York, Platt & Munk (1960, Platt & Munk Co., Inc.) 528p.

### Contents

1. The Call of the Wild	9
2. The Cruise of the Dazzler	125
3. In Yeddo Bay	251
4. Chris Farrington, Able Seaman	262
5. The "Fuzziness" of Hooekla-Heen	273
6. Dutch Courage	287
7. The Lost Poacher	300
8. An Adventure in the Upper Tea	314
9. Nam-Bok, the Liar	322
10. Jan, the Unrepentant	343
11. Diable, a Dog	353
12. The Law of Life	373
13. Siwash	383
14. The Man with the Gash	401
15. Too Much Gold	417
16. Keesh, the Son of Keesh	438
17. In a Far Country	452
18. The Men of Forty Mile	475
19. The Marriage of Lit-lit	487
20. The Leopard Man's Story	501
An Impression: Gold Hunters of the North	507A
About Jack London: Biographical Notes	527A

I had previously read all except (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (11).

In this volume, (9) is a re-titling of "Nam-Bok, the Unveracious". It, and (12) and (16) are from Children of the Frost.

(17) and (18) are from The Son of the Wolf.

(10), (13) and (14) are from The God of His Fathers.

(15) and (19) are from The Faith of Men.

(20) is from Moon-Face and Other Stories.

(11) Steve George tells me is "Batard" from The Faith of Men. I re-read it from this volume, and it seemed as if I had read it before, so he is probably right.

Since most of these stories are from early publications of Jack London, I suspect that those I hadn't previously read may be from boys' magazines, unreprinted heretofore in book form.





London, Jack

Jerry of the Islands; Frontispiece; New York, Grosset & Dunlap (1916, 1917, Eliza Shepard and Willard L. Browald), (April, 1917) 337p.

Told from a dog's point of view, this is a serious fictional portrayal of an Irish terrier in south seas locale. Originally a white man's dog, he is transferred to a captain of a slaver, who killed by natives in a treacherous massacre, loses him to a native village, whence he becomes trained by a blind native to protect him from feudal enemies. Overwhelmed at last in the feud, the old man dies; Jerry becomes the saviour and friend of a couple (like Jack and Charmaine) who adopt him, learn of his antecedents, reunite him temporarily with his brother Michael, and keep him as friend.

Animal psychology, much from his own observations by Jack London, the south seas setting and manners and customs of the natives, objectionable south seas lingo, and adventure characterise this novel, which is not one of the author's best.

I have only to read the sequel Michael, Brother of Jerry to finish all the Jack London books in my present collection.



London, Jack

The Little Lady of the Big House; Color Frontispiece;  
New York, The Macmillan Company, 1916 392p.

Told in too great detail, but revealing much of the actual kind of social life London maintained at his ranch, and of his personal perspective, this is the story of a girl childless after twelve years of marriage who finds herself still in love with her husband but attracted to an equally strong friend of his, and who cannot make up her mind between them. Discovering her love for his friend, the husband plans suicide, but his wife, still unable to decide between them, takes her own life.

This novel makes me wonder if London faced a similar situation in his own life before he committed suicide. I do not consider this a good novel, and it lacks the adventure and power of his best fiction, but it is revealing.



Contents

1. Lost Face	1
2. Trust	31
3. To Build a Fire	61
4. That Spot	99*
5. Flush of Gold	123*
6. The Passing of Marcus O'Brien	159
7. The Wit of Porportuk	189

Of these stories of the far north, only two (asterisked) can be considered borderline fantasy. All are good stories.

(1) a Russian adventurer bluffs an Indian into killing him outright in place of torturing him. (2) to fulfil his trust, a man carries a 40-pound package containing a gun and cartridges over a man-killing trek. (3) a realistic description of the dangers to a lone man of 75 degree-below temperature. (4) A lazy, cunning dog who survives every danger and becomes an "old man of the mountain" to his owner. (5) a man impresses upon a woman the idea that she is his through eternity, and when she is about to be married to another, his coffin falls, breaks open in front of her, and sends her mad fixing the suggestion so that she knows nothing of his death and awaits him in a cabin. (6) having sentenced a man to ride the river to his probable death, a man whose strike has nearly resulted in his selling out to a gambler, awakes from a drunken stupor to find himself in a boat where he had been placed as a joke by his friends, and believing that he has been sentenced to death for killing a man, does not return to claim his gold mine.

Probably the most striking thing about Jack London's stories is that they do not date. They can be read today as if they had been written contemporaneously.

This title does not appear in Bleiler's Checklist, so I agree that nothing in the book can be considered as outright fantasy, but in many cases, London writes from the author-omniscient point of view so that the story can be obtained only be clairvoyant or telepathic means. In other cases, so outre is the philosophy and so bizarre the situation, that borderline fantasy classification is warranted.



Contents

1. Love of Life	1
2. A Day's Lodging	43
3. The White Man's Way	77
4. The Story of Keesh	105
5. The Unexpected	123
6. Brown Wolf	167
7. The Sun-Dog Trail	201
8. Negore, the Coward	243

(1) two prospectors part when one sprains his ankle; one dies of hardship before the injured one is rescued; the rescued man hoards food on the ship taking him back to civilisation. (2) in an isolated cabin a man is found by his wife and the doctor with whom she ran off; the man asks for gold in return for leaving them the cabin, then pours the gold through a hole in the ice. (3) misunderstanding the white man's actions and laws, an old man counsels his son to kill so that he may see the wonders of the white man's world and be fed, and cannot understand why his son is hanged. (4) by tricking bears into eating balls of meat containing slivers of bone, Keesh weakens them enough that he may kill them easily. (5) a woman and her husband guard a killer until the strain brings them near breakdown; they decide that they must constitute the law, convict him, and hang him with Indians as witness. (6) a poet rescues an arctic dog who runs away many times, but is returned until he accepts his new master and mistress. His old master returns and the two decide to let the dog choose with whom he will live. The dog returns to his original master. (7) Bitka Charley tells of a young man and a young woman from civilisation, who seek a man until they find and kill him, then leave without explanation after having endured incredible hardships and possible death from exposure. (8) proving his courage after having been accused of cowardice, a young warrior is killed.

These are competent short stories, conveying the background of the northern life, but only (5) is sufficiently different to warrant study.





London, Jack

Martin Eden; with frontispiece by The Kinneys; New York, The Macmillan Company, 1909 (1908 Jack London) 411p.

This autobiographical novel depicts London's writing life, just as "John Barleycorn" portrays his drinking life.

Falling in Love with the daughter of a business man, Martin Eden determines to correct the rough edges of his manners and to become a writer. Without guidance, he tries to read books which he is not equipped by education to understand, but his hardy sailor's constitution enables him to study and write for 19 hours and sleep for only 5, and in a couple of years he knows more than most university graduates.

Working with a "ladies' man" in the steam laundry of a hotel, Martin like his co-worker takes to drink after the week's slavery as the only way to relax from the strain. He realizes after awhile that his mind has broadened so that his girl-friend can no longer understand his thoughts, but still loves her. She tries to encourage him to get a "Position", and give up his profitless writing, to enable them to marry, but he explains that life is meaningless to him unless he can fulfill the drive to write.

A working girl loves him, and goes to night school in her effort to improve herself and thus gain favor in his eyes. When he fails to respond, after achieving success, to an advance made by an attractive woman, this girl tells him he is sick, not physically, but mentally; this is confirmed by medical examination. He loses all interest in the success he has achieved, in his girl, and even in his old friends, whose life he has outgrown. He is bitter because the very people who had failed to help him during his striving are now vying to feed him when he is wealthy and has everything.

Ultimately, he takes passage for the south seas, hoping to recuperate by getting back to nature, but slips through a porthole, and commits suicide by drowning.

This appears to me to be a repetition of the situation which Jack London described so graphically in a short story, of a factory boy who worked himself into an illness and could then not face the idea of returning to work and became a hobo. It is a picture of the exhausted mind unable to find a purpose in life when the driving need had exhausted all mental energy.

This is a very good book.



London, Jack

Michael Brother of Jerry; Frontispiece; New York, The Macmillan Company, 1917, (1917, Eliza Shepard and Willard L. Growall) 344p.

This sequel to Jerry of the Islands repeats only a few of the incidents in the former book, and after shipboard adventures enters into the main theme of the book: cruelty to animals trained for public entertainments. The details of such training, the brutality and avarice of the trainers, their expertise in achieving ascendancy over the animals, support London's foreword asking people to stay away from such public exhibitions, thus making them unprofitable and eliminating the torture of animals.

The story is mainly a series of incidents involving the various owners of Michael until he is re-united with Jerry and the Kennans (Jack and his wife). As a tract against the cruelty to animals, it ranks high, in my opinion.

However, this novel did not appeal to me as one of London's best.



London, Jack

Moon-Face and Other Stories; New York, The Macmillan  
Company, 1906 273p.

Contents

1. Moon-Face	1
2. The Leopard Man's Story	15
3. Local Color	25
4. Amateur Night	57
5. The Minions of Midas	87
6. The Shadow and the Flash	115*
7. All Gold Canyon	147
8. Planchette	189*

About these stories one impression is vividly left with me: the author's "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude. Strongly and well-written are all of them.

(1) tells from the point of view of the murderer the inexplicable antipathy which goads him to the fell deed, and his satisfaction with its accomplishment. (2) is another murder story told with grim relish. (3) is a humorous story of a tramp, who, given a chance at journalism, writes to his own punishment a portrait of the judge who sentences him. (4) tells of a country girl who has to make good on a journalistic assignment to prove her right to a job. (5) is borderline fantasy, involving a secret society sworn to make capitalists pay, even by the execution of innocent victims. (6) is a science fiction story about two rivals who succeed by opposite methods in achieving near-invisibility: one by eliminating everything but the shadow; the other everything but the flash, the first by seeking utter black, the second by seeking translucence. (7) portrays in detail the methods of a miner seeking a pocket of gold, panning the soil and locating pay-dirt, ruining a natural paradise and bringing upon himself near-death from a usurper whom he vanquishes. (8) is excellent in portraying the influence of spirits and communicating by planchette as the only intelligible means, yet leaving unexplained the reason why the lovers should not marry, and the father's killing the man who threatened his daughter's happiness.

I repeat, the lesson to be learned from these stories is to tell the story as it must be told, without yielding to conventional explanation. This is a very good book.





London, Jack

The Mutiny of the Elsinore; Color Frontispiece; New  
York, The Macmillan Company, 1914 378p.

Told in the first person by a writer who ships aboard a freighter as "third mate" because the freighter is not licensed for passengers, this is a brutal story of the misfits who are impressed as seamen, and the efficient officers who must compel them to operate the ship.

Falling in love with the Captain's daughter, the writer marvels at her father's calm control of the ship and its personnel, the physical strength and psychological control used by the first mate, the evil and suavity of the second mate who is a murderer, the bravery of a cripple who defies the mate, and the realism of the girl who accepts the death of members of the crew as if they were the ~~casualties~~ casualties of a foreign disaster.

Although this novel exhibits London's usual grasp of the inequities of society, it demonstrates also his view that the anglo-saxon supremacy is justified, and that the riff-raff of humanity deserves no more consideration than is generally accorded it.

I found the nautical language difficult to understand, and much of the descriptive material of no interest. The incredible hardships of a sailor's life on a sailing ship are depicted realistically, however, and demonstrate man's inhumanity to man.

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## SAFeway

*We bring it all together* 🍁

London, Jack

The Red One; New York, Grosset & Dunlap (October, 1918,  
Macmillan) 193p.

Contents

1. The Red One	1*
2. The Hussy	51
3. Like Argus of the Ancient Times	89
4. The Princess	142

(1) a sphere 200 feet in diameter, looking as if red lacquered, and with an apparently living metallic substance has landed among natives of Guadacanal, who worship it and sacrifice to it. To glimpse it, the narrator makes love to a hideous native girl and finally promises his body to the chief cannibal, and dies contemplating it. This is wonderfully described, and an important science fiction example of London's writing. (2) a huge boulder of gold has been built up on a mountain by natives, and a railway engineer, dominated by his bird-like wife, is influenced against returning to get it. (3) a 70-year-old man goes to join the gold-rush in the Klondike. His hardships and confidence of ultimate success are well told. (4) Three hoboos tell tall tales about how they lost one arm each, and the last introduces a "princess" to indicate his disbelief in those described by the others.

These are all good short stories, but only the first is really important.





London, Jack

The Road; London, Mills & Boon, Limited, no date 302p.

Ellen Moore provided me with this book, in exchange for an ex-library first American edition of Max Brand's Harrigan in plastic-protected dust jacket.

This book consists of individual essays recounting the author's experiences as a hobo when he was 16 or 17 years of age. He passed through Winnipeg on the CPR on his way west. He admits lying to kindly women to solicit their sympathy and obtain food, describes his fights with "shacks"--brakemen--on the railways, with policemen, his being railroaded into the penitentiary after being picked up for vagrancy in Niagara Falls, New York, the horrible food and grafting that went on in the penitentiary, admitting, also, that he joined in this, for self-preservation.

His descriptions of hobo and tramping life, the dangers and criminal elements, Coxey's and Kelly's marches, police harassment, his own "life of Riley" while acting as an advance scout for Kelly's 2000 tramps ("stiffs"), are all frank and honest accounts of what it meant to be unemployed and footloose in the days before social programs were instituted to alleviate the distress of the poor. These experiences are ample evidence to support his adherence to socialism.

Various biographies of Jack London cover these incidents in outline, but his own accounts carry a conviction of their reality and importance, and make this an important sociological study, like his The People of the Abyss!

This book is dedicated to Josiah Flynt, The Real Thing, Blowed in the Glass. I do not recall from the biographies if Flynt was identified as "Tramp #A1.



London, Jack

The Scarlet Plague; Illustrated by Gordon Grant; New York, The Macmillan Company, 1915 181p.

Professor James Howard Smith, 87 years old and sole known survivor as eye-witness of the Scarlet Plague which wiped out almost all of humanity, tells his grandsons the story of his life.

The grandsons are children, half-savage, who ridicule him, cannot understand the more abstract words he uses or visualize easily the dead civilization he describes. They admire for his power the witch-doctor who rules by power of suggestion, and the brute who by physical strength has been able to retain chieftainship.

The plague is a new disease, of unknown incubation period, which kills in hours after causing a tell-tale scarlet rash on the face, then cold and paralysis starting with the feet and ending at the heart with death. Scientists are unable to cope with it because it kills them before they can study it.

The plague is accompanied by panic and fear, rioting, burning, killing, and the sating of brutal lusts as law becomes ineffective. The halting language in the early part of the story where the old man attempts to communicate with the boys, is followed by strong narrative prose as it would have been used by the old professor in telling the story to an educated audience; and the author succeeds in portraying the scenes which would leave the most lasting impression on the mind of the narrator.

London's forecast of future history falls short of what has already been accomplished (in this year of 1971). He foretells airplanes with speeds guaranteed a minimum for air mail service of 200 m.p.h., transatlantic flights, diseases which decimate populations at various times, a tremendous ability to grow food for the increasing populations, (4 million for San Francisco; 15 million for New York), and closes the book with the old man's ruminations about the ever-reviving of civilization by survivors of dead ones.

The story is told as if in the year 2073, the Scarlet Plague having struck in the year 2013.

This is a short, and rather minor book of London's; but an effective portrayal of the consequences of such a scourge.

Bibliographical note: The Sonoma Edition reprints this book with the original pagination following the complete reprinting of "The Call of the Wild", in a single volume, in 1920.





London, Jack

The Science Fiction of Jack London: An Anthology; Edited  
with a New Introduction by Richard Gid Powers; Boston, Gregg  
Press, 1975; Illustrated; 506p.

Contents and Chronology

1. A Relic of the Pliocene. Collier's Weekly (January 12, 1901)	1
2. The Minions of Midas. Pearson's Magazine (May, 1901)	25
3. The Shadow and the Flash. Bookman (June, 1903)	51
4. A Curious Fragment. Town Topics (December 10, 1908)	81
5. Goliath. Red Magazine (1908)	101
6. The Dream of Debs. International Socialist Review (January, 1909)	145
7. The Unparalleled Invasion. McClure's Magazine (July, 1910)	189
8. When the World Was Young. Saturday Evening Post (September 10, 1910)	219
9. The Strength of the Strong. Hampton's Magazine (March, 1911)	251
10. The Scarlet Plague. London Magazine (June, 1912)	285
11. The Red One. Cosmopolitan (October, 1918)	457

Book Publication.

1. The Faith of Men.
2. Moon-Face and Other Stories.
3. Do.
4. When God Laughs.
5. Revolution and Other Essays.
6. The Strength of the Strong.
7. Do.
8. ?
9. The Strength of the Strong.
10. Same title.
11. Same Title.



London, Jack

The Sea-Wolf; with Illustrations by W. J. Aylward;  
Toronto, Morang & Co., Limited, 1904 366p.

This novel is told in the first person by Humphrey Van Weyden, a literary critic who has been shipwrecked, then saved by Wolf Larsen, amoral captain of a sealing schooner. Short-handed, Larsen prevents Hump, as he calls him, being transferred to a pilot boat, and impresses him into service as galley-boy. Independently wealthy, Hump is a parasite in Larsen's view, and must earn the right to live.

Hump is shocked when Larsen curses the body of his mate, who has died following a drunken binge. A sailor is promoted to fill the mate's place. Hump, recognized as a gentleman by the cook, is scorned by him as cook's helper; ultimately Hump outbluffs the cook by emulating his sharpening of a knife for killing purposes. When the new mate is lost in a storm, Hump is made mate, Larsen having need of him for intellectual stimulation and Hump having proved himself intelligent and willing enough to adapt himself to the ship's routine.

Larsen, a perfect physical specimen, controls his crew by intelligence and brute strength. He is a sincere student of philosophy and sociology, an individualist who subscribes to "the survival of the fittest". He forces Hump to fend for himself after demonstrating that he could kill Hump easily and without remorse if he found it expedient to do so.

Like everyone on board, Hump fears Larsen and aims only to escape. Storm and strife, intrigue among the crew, mutiny mastered by Larsen, and other incidents culminate when Larsen meets his brother Death Larsen, captain of a rival sealing vessel, outwits him by capturing many of his boats and crew, and picks up four men and a woman Maud Brewster, a poet whose volumes have been praised and collected by Hump. Refusing to waste a day by taking them to the nearest port, Larsen falls in love with Maud, and Hump, who also loves her is determined to protect and save her, but warns her that open defiance is unwise, and that they must await an opportunity, keeping on good terms with Larsen meanwhile.

Larsen is smitten with severe headaches, and ultimately made blind; his crew deserts and he is left alone aboard ship which drifts to Endeavor Island, a sealing sanctuary where Hump and Maud have landed after a trying escape in a boat. Hump and Maud kill seals and build a shelter; then overcome the dying Larsen and sail away in the Ghost to happiness.

This is a fascinating story while Larsen is in control, but becomes conventional after Hump and Maud escape and Wolf is stricken. The reader comes to dread, yet admire Larsen for his uncompromising realism, and to recognize with Hump that Larsen has made a man of him.



London, Jack

The Seed of McCoy and Other Stories (South Sea Tales);  
New York, Pyramid Books (1958), (1925, Macmillan) 158p.

This is a complete reprint of the original book, except  
that the last story in that book is placed first, the others  
following in the original order.





London, Jack

Selected Stories of Jack London; Published for Three  
Pay Sales Corporation 1440 Broadway New York City by The  
World Syndicate Publishing Company, Cleveland and New York,  
1930 327 plus 319 p.

This volume reprints completely the short stories which  
appeared originally in "South Sea Tales" and "When God Laughs".  
It is a large-sized book, red cloth, with gold lettering on the  
spine only, with the design of a sailing vessel under the title  
and "World Syndicate Company" at the base of the spine.



London, Jack

Smoke Bellew; Toronto, Bell & Cockburn, 1912; (1912, The Century Co.) (1911, 1912, International Magazine Company); Illustrated by P. J. Monahan 385p.

Twelve short stories concerning a chekako in the Yukon, these are better than the South Seas stories of Jack London.

Although some are semi-humorous, all are based on the knowledge London achieved of life in the Yukon. Probably the last story "Wonder of Woman" is the most touching and human.

I have not bothered to list the stories, since none are fantasy and they are named in the bibliography.

The book is worth re-reading, but only if the mood is right.



London, Jack

A Son of the Sun; Illustrated by A. O. Fischer and C. W. Ashley; Garden City, New York, Doubleday, Page & Company, 1912  
333p.

### Contents

1. A Son of the Sun	3
2. The Proud Goat of Aloysius Pankburn	43
3. The Devils of Fuatino	82
4. The Jokers of New Gibbon	137
5. A Little Account with Swithin Hall	167
6. A Goboto Night	204
7. The Feathers of the Sun	237
8. The Pearls of Parlay	282

David Grief is the leading character in all these stories - a millionaire South Seas trader and planter whose interest is more in adventure than money.

(1) he forces payment of a debt from an evader, but only after rigging a false light to lure the evader onto a reef. (2) a wealthy alcoholic is assisted to beat his problem and become a man, at the same time finding a treasure known to his father and left to him. (3) Grief and the Goat-man fight Raoul and bluff him into believing they have ample provisions to outlast a seige when in fact they are near starving. (4) a native chief who loves liquor is allowed to steal nauseating substitutes, and avenges the joke by massacring the whites. (5) a pearl robber masquerading as proprietor of an ~~anderson~~ isolated island is forced to pay a debt owed to Grief's friend. (6) An Australian boor who forces a card game on a half-caste is beaten by Grief and his penalty is to work for Grief for two years and behave like a man. (7) a white man introduces paper money to the natives, imposes fines for alleged infractions of unknown laws, but is forced to refund the paper in coin, by Grief. This is probably the most humorous story in the book. (8) a sale of pearls is prevented by a hurricane which kills the owner but allows a thief to survive profitless except for his life.

These are good adventure stories, well-told, but of no permanent importance.



London, Jack

The Son of the Wolf: Tales of the Far North; New York,  
Grosset & Dunlap (1900, Jack London); Front.. 251p.

### Contents

1. The White Silence	1
2. The Son of the Wolf	21
3. The Men of Forty-Mile	52
4. In a Far Country	69
5. To the Man on Trail	102
6. The Priestly Prerogative	119
7. The Wisdom of the Trail	145
8. The Wife of a King	160
9. An Odyssey of the North	190

Originally published in the "Overland Monthly" and the "Atlantic Monthly", these tales deal with life in the Yukon and the characters center around the Malenute Kid and his friends. (1) tells of a man dying on the trail and being swung between two trees to preserve his body. (2) a white man by main force wrests an Indian princess from her tribe and his rivals. (3) the Kid prevents a duel by threatening to hang the survivor. (4) two lazy incompetents are left behind to winter in a cabin, and kill each other after the carelessness and neglect have brought them to scurvy and starvation. (5) having saved \$40,000 and entrusted it to a friend who lost it gambling, a man steals it from the winner and is aided to escape by the Kid. (6) a priest counsels a woman to return to her cruel husband for the good of her soul, then lives with his doubts of the wisdom of his action. (7) an Indian guide kills two of his helpers because they touch the food of his party against his instructions. (8) the Kid and a friend help a half-breed wife to learn the graces which enable her to recapture an errant husband. (9) a Viking rover steals the bride of a native, who hunts over the world for his despoiler and tries to recapture the girl, only to have her reject him when he kills the Viking, and die beside her mate. The Kid and his friend realize that the native is a murderer, but refuse to judge him.

These tales show an independence of thought quite advanced for their time; Jack London's rebellion against convention is quite clear, but muted.





London, Jack

South Sea Tales; New York, Grosset & Dunlap (1911, Macmillan); Colored frontispiece by Anton Oscher (?). 327p.

### Contents

1. The House of Mapuhi	3
2. The Whale Tooth	59
3. Mauki	83
4. "Yah! Yah! Yah!"	121
5. The Heathen	151
6. The Terrible Solomons	199
7. The Inevitable White Man	235
8. The Seed of McCoy	259

(1) Trade of a pearl for a house, after a typhoon described expertly. (2) the tooth traded for a missionary. (3) a native escapes enslavement and becomes a chief, avenging himself on his torturer. (4) a white man exacts terrible vengeance on natives. (5) a native shows himself more than a brother to a white man who befriends him. (6) a hoax is perpetrated on a greenhorn, who flees the Solomons following upon unbearable conditions portrayed by the hoaxers. (7) a man unable to perform work satisfactorily is still a dead shot and fulfills his duty as a marksman by killing natives. (8) a descendant of McCoy of the Bounty, still living on Pitcairn Island, by his gentleness and helpfulness, guides a burning grain ship to safety.

All good stories, but probably the first has the most interesting descriptions.

This volume is completely reprinted in Selected ~~Short~~ Stories of Jack London.

Paperback edition:

The Seed of McCoy and Other Stories; New York, Pyramid Books (1958) 158p.



Contents

1. The Strength of the Strong	1*
2. South of the Slot	34
3. The Unparalleled Invasion	71*
4. The Enemy of All the World	101*
5. The Dream of Debs	134*
6. The Sea-Farmer	177
7. Samuel	215

(1) is a prehistoric tale, in which a grandfather explains to his three grandsons how the Fish People combined after being defeated by the Meat Eaters; how the new community was run, and the evolution and misuse of money and power. It is his usual socialistic propaganda, simple and basic. (2) an academic enters the working-class section of the city for material for his books on sociology and economics, becomes under a different name a Union man and a partisan of the workers, returns to his normal self and becomes engaged to a girl, then is involved in a strike, abandons his academic self and marries a Union girl, becoming a Union leader himself. (3) the Chinese by simple increase of population spill over boundaries and threaten to overwhelm the world. Troops are swallowed up when invasion is threatened; finally the Western powers encircle the Chinese and then, containing them, eliminate them by germ warfare. (4) tells of the revenge on society by a wronged individual, a genius, who masters the secret of exploding arms from a distance. (5) tells how the Unions prepare in advance for a long strike, then rest comfortably in their homes while the slum-dwellers and the rich are forced to the severest hardships and anarchy in order to survive. (6) Island McGill is inhabited by Scotch who consider themselves Irish; the eldest sons inherit the farms, but there is not enough work on them for the younger, who take to the seas. This tale concerns a captain who gives good service for 20 pounds a month and outlines his trials and tribulations, and his joy on returning to his wife and child after a two years' voyage. (7) tells of an independent woman who names four of her sons Samuel, in spite of having misfortune with each in turn; and when the last Samuel, born to her at the age of 47, proves to be an idiot despite unusual physical strength and health, her only regret when her husband kills the child and hangs himself is that she cannot bear another son whom she says she would also call Samuel.

Another good book.



London, Jack

The Sun-Dog Trail and Other Stories; Cleveland; New  
York, The World Publishing Company (1951) (Charmian K. London)  
World Junior Library 224p.

1. The Sun-Dog Trail	9
2. Brown Wolf	37
3. The Strength of the Strong	59*
4. The Shadow and the Flash	81*
5. Moon-Face	103
6. At the Rainbow's End	111
7. To Build a Fire	125
8. Make Westing	149
9. Too Much Gold	161
10. A Sun of the Sun	183
11. A Raid on the Oyster Pirates	209

The entire contents of this volume represents reprints  
from earlier books.

(1 & 2) Love of Life and Other Stories. (3) Title story.  
(4 & 5) Title Story. (6) The God of His Fathers. (7) Lost  
Face. (8) When God Laughs. (9) The Faith of Men. (10) Title  
story. (11) Tales of the Fish Patrol.

As I do not have a copy of "The Faith of Men", I read  
this story from this volume. It is in the mood which follows  
that used by London in "Jan, the Unrepentant" from "The God of  
His Fathers", and tells of two miners who stake a claim for  
Swedes as a joke, sell the claim during a drunk and pocket the  
proceeds, returning later to find the Swede with a claim worth  
half a million. They quietly go away.





London, Jack

Tales of the Fish Patrol; with Illustrations by George  
Varian; New York, Grosset & Dunlap (Macmillan, 1905) 247p.

### Contents

1. White and Yellow	9
2. The King of the Greeks	39
3. A Raid on the Oyster Pirates	71
4. The Siege of the "Lancashire Queen"	103
5. Charley's Coup	139
6. Demetrios Contos	175
7. Yellow Handkerchief	209

Although these are as well constructed and dramatic as fiction, I believe them to be true representations of actual incidents in London's life while he was working with the fish patrol. This he was doing in order to earn money with which to continue his high school education, and he was 16 years old.

(1) tells how Chinese shrimp-catchers use an illegally-small mesh net with which to catch shrimp, thus bringing up minnows which die, depleting the waters. The fight between them and the fish patrol is described, and how the undermanned patrollers outwit and capture them. London put up a bluff of having a gun, and then had to nearly allow the sinking of his craft before he could get the co-operation of the Chinese to get them into port for punishment. This story introduces "Yellow Handkerchief" who again appears in the final story. (2) Greek fishermen use a "Chinese line" which is a series of unbarbed hooks strung on lines from 6 inches to a foot above bottom, and on which sturgeon and other fish innale themselves on the sharp points. Carmintel, bribed by the Greek leader, closes his eyes, but Charley and London determine to convict "Big Alec" and by getting a wealthy owner of a boat to co-operate they are upon him before he realizes their presence. (3) Oyster pirates raid a businessman's oyster beds, and he is helpless until Charley and London steal away the pirates' boats and leave them stranded on the beds at low tide, and helpless when the tide overwhelms them. (4) An English ship shelters two Italians from a shad fishing fleet who have used illegal nets; Charley and London chase their skiff round and round the ship for two weeks; finally by getting into a fast boat, they trick the Italians into getting too far from the ship and then overtake them before they can regain safety. (5) Charley gets a Swedish shipowner to lend his boat with a hook and they snare a Greek fishing boat and tow it. (6) A good Greek defies capture, but when Charley and London trap him after he saves Jack's life and pay his fine, he becomes their friend. (7) London tries alone to control a ship of Chinese, and is almost murdered by their leader in a thrilling hunt on a small island, before he manages to get away. Jack ends the story by saying he expected to be a highly interested party to a wedding to Alice Partington, daughter of his old leader and that Charley Le Grant would be best man.



London, Jack

The Turtles of Tasman; New York, The Macmillan Company  
1916; (1916, London) 268p.

Contents

1. By the Turtles of Tasman	1
2. The Eternity of Forms	63*
3. Told in the Drooling Ward	87
4. The Hobo and the Fairy	108
5. The Prodigal Father	136
6. The First Poet	166p*
7. Finis	184
8. The End of the Story	221

(The duty-bound successful brother doubts that he will have one friend to mourn his passing, while he sees his aimless and willful brother visited by friends from all over the world. (2) The conscience and imagination of a writer create the ghost of the brother he has murdered and hidden in the basement of their home. (3) A moron tells his story with pride for helping those less able to care for themselves. (4) A beautiful, fearless little girl and her mother assist a tramp to try to rehabilitate himself. (5) Having abandoned his wife and son, a successful man returns to them and rescues his son from his dominating and shrewish wife. (6) A caveman poet is ostracised and killed by his father and the tribe who cannot understand his inspiration. (7) In the far ~~north~~ north a man kills three strangers for the money and means to survive. (8) A doctor whose wife has left him for another man is asked to attend her lover. He demands payment by his wife's return to him; she agrees; he cures her lover then leaves them in peace to show his strength and worth.

(1) and (2) are probably the most important of these stories, but all are readable.



London, Jack

War of the Classes; New York, The Macmillan Company,  
1912 (1905) 278p.

### Contents

Preface	v-xvii
1. The Class Struggle	1
2. The Tramp	51
3. The Scab	99
4. The Question of the Maximum	149
5. A Review	195
6. Wanted: A New Law of Development	215
7. How I Became a Socialist	265

In (1) London explains how the labor movement has been unionized to the point that it refuses to allow its members to serve in the militia, and that if capital does not accept its responsibilities, it will be overthrown politically by the socialist movement. (2) proves the tramp to be the failure, either worker or criminal, who cannot compete, because of either physical or mental incapacity; and that he is a part of the surplus labor supply available under the system which maintains unwanted workers. (3) shows everyone to be a scab, ie, one who gives more value for the same price than another. This is the competitive system, and will not be altered until the system is altered. (4) written in 1898 and accepted and paid for, but not published because of its radical nature (this being its first appearance in print), the essay shows that the creation of surplus value must end either in industrial oligarchies or socialism because ultimately every nation will produce more than it can consume and capital will be unable to find profitable employment. (5) London reviews two books, one, Ghent's "Our Benevolent Feudalism", the other Brooks's "The Social Unrest" both published by Macmillan. Ghent fears the capitalist class, and Brooks fears labor and socialist organizations. (6) London points out that under civilization the law of the jungle has been abrogated, and that since the weak are equally with the strong enabled to survive and breed, there can only be a general decline, progress must cease, so that a new law of development must be substituted for the old law of survival. In (7), he explains that he observed as a tramp that if he continued in the ranks of labor he would ultimately descend into the social pit as a helpless discard; he resolved never to work hard with his hands but to labor with his brain to rise above his status of slave, and to join the socialist movement as his only substitute for individualist strife which must be defeated if he aged or lost his health.

This is an important book, and an amazing display of London's ability to analyze the trends of his time and the facts which underlay the propaganda of the system. The power of his prose is manifested, and it is remarkable how his brain penetrated to the core of each situation he studied.





Contents

1. When God Laughs	1
2. The Apostate	25
3. A Wicked Woman	69
4. Just Meat	91
5. Created He Them	129
6. The Chinago	153
7. Make Westing	187
8. Semper Idem	207
9. A Nose for the King	219
10. The "Francis Spaight"	233
11. A Curious Fragment	255*
12. A Piece of Steak	277

(1) tells of a young couple who forgo sexual relations to preserve love and desire, but find one day that they have ended in indifference. (2) a boy is worn-out from work by his early 'teens, takes ill, and determines to spend his life resting. (3) a girl is persuaded that a kiss means wickedness unless followed by marriage. (4) two thieves poison each other when endeavoring to obtain possession of a quarter-million in jewels they have stolen. (5) a drunkard choses treatment rather than self-destruction when given the choice by his brother. (6) a chinese laborer is executed rather than have time wasted in correcting the error made in identifying him. (7) a brutal captain abandons a sailor lost overboard rather than miss an advantageous wind, and kills a passenger who threatens to expose him. (8) a surgeon saves a suicide who bungles a throat-slash, explains the bungling to him when he leaves hospital, and comments that his advice has been taken when the suicide succeeds later on the same day. (9) a condemned man saves his life and fortunes by blackmail. (10) the crew of a ship kills one of its members for food just before a rescue ship arrives. (11) allegedly from a history published in 50 volumes in 4427, following rule by oligarchy, this tells of oppressed wage slaves ruled by overseers who refuse indemnity for industrial injuries. Only the futuristic manner of disclosing the story places it in the category of fantasy; otherwise it is another of London's graphic descriptions of the need for social reforms. (12) is an excellent portrayal of a prize-fighter at the close of his career, when, lacking proper nourishment, he loses his last fight and must go home to his starving wife and children.

These are better than average short stories, well told, and more important for their technique and narration than for their content, though several convey a message.

Bibliographical note: This book is completely reprinted in "Selected Stories of Jack London".





London, Jack

White Fang; New York, Lancer Books (Magnum #13-417)  
(1968, Lancer Books, Inc.) 317p.  
New York, Scholastic Book Services (#T6); (11th ptg.,  
January, 1971) 252p.

A nature story of a wolf-dog from the north who is finally tamed by a kind master who takes him to California.

The first part of the book covers his savage life, and the middle part his life with Indians and a cruel white master who uses him for dog-fights. Background is the severe life of the far north, and White Fang's fights with animals, dogs, and men.

I might have enjoyed this book more if I had read it as a boy. Since I took it with me to read while at Mary's for Stan Jones's funeral, my mood may have affected me, also. It is a good story, but did not suit my interest.



London, John

Affairs; New English Library Limited, London (1968,  
London) (#2600) 126p.

This is a most contradictory book. The author calls himself Bill and tells in the first person several liasons which he enters in each case with hope that it will prove to be the great love of his life, and that he will offer to each woman everything that she can wish for from a man.

Told in a rather precious, or cute, style, each experience takes place under such circumstances that the woman is revealed as a trollop, but "Bill" idealizes her in spite of his descriptions. Though each experience appears to have been the height of erotic fulfilment, in each case the woman abandons him, and apparently he never sees her again. The contrasts between the descriptive writing and the facts are simply incredible; either London's capacity for self-delusion is very great, or he is a fantasist completely without experience.

Aside from its curious style, this book has nothing to recommend it. Even this factor is of psychological rather than practical importance, as it is impossible to take the relations seriously.



London, Joan

Jack London and His Times: An Unconventional Biography; New York, Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., 1939; Index; 387p. Illustrated with portrait frontispiece only.

On page 379 of her book, Joan gives her justification of her purpose in writing of his "Times" as well as of her father. She insists that most literary biographers fail to emphasize the importance of environment, and the interactions between their subject and its forces. I consider that her attempt to consider both in this book is a failure, artistically and in fact, because her outline of the environment is restricted to a historical study of the socialist movement and ignores the world scene as a whole. The various chapters shift from one viewpoint to another, from Jack to the movement, and back; it is not easy for the reader to concentrate on either, or to understand the interaction upon which Joan insists importance must be placed.

It is apparent that Joan attempted to write impartially; but my impression is that she harbored resentment against her father. This is not surprising, as there was little warmth possible between the two girls and their father after he abandoned them and their mother for Charmian. This resentment may possibly have stemmed from her own sustained interest in the socialist movement which she felt her father had served only ambivalently, and had ultimately forsaken in favor of his own selfish interests.

Nevertheless, there are important insights into both themes of her book. Her assessment of her father, although I feel it is biased, has much of truth; and her history of the socialist movement in her father's time, and subsequently, is handy for reference, even though I feel that she is partial to persons who were known as her father's friends and her own.

Irving Stone's biography is much more enthusiastic and warm toward London, than his daughter's. Stone's trails off with little emphasis on Jack's final years of failure and discouragement, whereas Joan's culminates and summarizes in that period. There is little of regret in Joan's report of Jack's last days; in fact, I sense a note of grim satisfaction, as if her view of them realized retribution for his failure to live up to his ideals.

Several of Jack London's books I consider to be worthy of a high place in my permanent library. Like Faust, he was a man who could not live blamelessly; but both succeeded in inspiring many readers, and if they are considered merely as entertainers, their importance is permanent.







Long, Charles R.

The Eternal Man; New York, Avalon Books (1964, Long) 191p.

Although a better book than the author's The Infinite Brain, this is another derivative novel, with little in it of originality.

Philip Methusa has lived for 4000 years under various names, and in the 23rd century is merely a clerk. He comes under notice of Adam Gorse, a financial mogul, who finances him and trains him as a possible successor. Philip's ideas are socialistic rather than capitalistic, however, so the two men part, but remain friendly.

c Philip is attracted to Alyssa Parron, a beautiful but unscrupulous woman who seeks to seduce him away from his wife Letha. He is also attracted to a beautiful Mercurian girl with telepathic powers, who insists that he is almost a god, though his powers are undeveloped and unsuspected by himself.

Philip becomes a wealthy man and carries out his plans in the future Texas, is involved in a stock market war, wins that, but finds that he must enlist the underground, led by the Mercurians, if he is to achieve his goals. Assisted by Alcyone the Mercurian girl and her father Hippocrates, he is able to develop an intermittent telepathic ability and so to make contact with invaders from Saggitarius; then a power to annihilate matter by summoning the assistance of Pleides, thus defeating the Saggitarians.

Alyssa betrays him, and in the end he is reconciled to his wife, and Alcyone is attracted to a youth who can make her happy.

A fairly interesting, but unimportant story.



Long, Charles R.

The Infinite Brain; New York, Avalon Books (1957, Long)  
224p.

Awareness in two time streams confuses both Andrew Galeko and the reader. In one, Galeko joins two friends in developing a space craft to go to Venus; in the other, one friend Hunter becomes the infinite brain and Galeko is only a part of Hunter's awareness in the total scheme of things.

The story tells of Galeko's awakening in a hospital of the future after having taken off in the spaceship without his companions, both of whom he believes dead. Shuttling back and forth between the alternate universes in which Hunter has two identities, Galeko never does anything important in either.

This novel is a melange of outdated ideas derived from various earlier sources of science fiction, and reads as if the author had been commissioned to write without having any impelling motive of his own.

Although the writing is fairly competent, the book is a total failure as a novel.



Long, Frank Belknap

Howard Phillips Lovecraft: Dreamer on the Nightside;  
Illustrated; Sauk City, Wisconsin, Arkham House, 1975 237p.

This is a personal memoir rather than a biography, and is important only because Long was the member of the Lovecraft circle who knew him longest and was in contact with him personally and by correspondence most often.

Long has devoted too much wordage to trivialities and confirms the view I have long maintained that personal acquaintance is often less efficient as a means of knowing a person than books written by that person, or even letters. Casual conversation seldom touches on the more important and deeper factors of personality, and less thought is given to open expression than to composition.

To summarize, Long confirms that at meetings of the Kalem club, Lovecraft was the honored leader of discussions; a comfortable chair was reserved for him in Long's apartment and other members deferred to him. Long asserts that Lovecraft was eccentric, but less so than many great writers; he never noticed any mental instability in Lovecraft, and he denies that Lovecraft's alleged semi-invalidism was more than a pose, though he agrees that as a child Lovecraft was delicate and overprotected by his mother and his aunts.

Long believes that Lovecraft will equal Poe in stature insofar as American literature is concerned, but says that Poe's expression of romantic love in his stories and poems is a feature of his work that Lovecraft was incapable of emulating. Insofar as horror in literature is concerned, however, Lovecraft was probably more than his equal.

Chapters dealing with Weird Tales magazine and with Arkham House, with Baird and Wright and Derleth, shed light on conditions in the publishing field which may have nurtured Lovecraft's doubt of the value of his own work. For "The Colour out of Space", Lovecraft was paid only 1/5¢ a word, and had to dun Gernsback for that.

This is not an important book, but does round out the portrait of Lovecraft which other biographies have rendered in greater detail. Long is to be thanked for placing on record his recollections; these will serve to place Lovecraft in perspective, and dissipate some of the legends which have clustered around his name.





Lord, Glenn

The Last Celt: A Bio-Bibliography of Robert Ervin Howard; illustrated; West Kingston, Rhode Island, Donald M. Grant 416p.

I thought I had read this book but discovered the contrary and realized that I was thinking of THE HOWARD COLLECTOR to which I had subscribed.

Howard's determination to make a living by writing was made because he resented anyone being in authority over him. He was writing for four years before WEIRD TALES bought his first story. His earnings were small, but he managed to make a living, even though remittances were slow.

Glenn Lord took fifteen years to assemble the material for this book, and it is an essential reference for collectors and dealers. The reproductions of magazine covers illustrating his featured stories are a bonus, especially since the prices of pulp magazines are climbing with their growing scarcity.

Glenn mentions me among those who assisted him.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
October 1, 2000

Note: A quality paperback reprint was published by Berkley Publishing Corporation in November, 1977. It is about half the size of the first edition, but appears to be identical in contents.



CUSTOMER  
CENTRE

MANITOBA

Lord, Jeffrey

Jewel of Tharn; New York City, Pinnacle Books (August, 1973), (1969, Lord) (#203) 221p.

This is the third of the Richard Blade adventures.

Blade is sent to Tharn, where he finds mediaeval fighting conditions in a country ruled and powered by a computer. The Pethcines, a primitive people, are subdued by the Tharnians, who are decadent and rule through the assistance of a neutered race, some mutations of which, though incapable of feeling sexual desire, have intellectual and emotional curiosity concerning it; which weakness Blade uses in intrigue.

Blade falls in love with a maid who has violated the chastity requirement, and leaves her pregnant with his child. He is also involved sexually with the daughter of the Tharn chief, and with others; his battles and sexual adventures provide the action of the plot.

This is a superficial fantastic adventure story, with nothing of permanent value.



Lord, Jeffrey

Slave of Sarma; New York, Macfadden-Bartell Corporation  
(1970, Lord), (MB-305) 192p.

This is the 4th Richard Blade adventure.

Blade is a secret agent who has been sent by computer to search for his double, created by the Russians. Finding himself in Sarma, a matriarchy, he is guided by a former teacher of the Princess Zeena, Pelops, and makes love to Zeena, her mother Queen Pphira, and to another Princess, Canda who rules a rival country. In war, Blade kills Queen Pphira's son and a gross ruler, meets his double and defeats him by leaving him behind in the computer-sent world, overcomes other enemies by strength and cunning, and finally returns to England.

Zeena has been ravished by pirates and loses her mind; Pelops acquires courage and aids Blade in battle; Pphira is immortal, but retains her youthful appearance and lusts; and Blade seems an imitation Conan combined with .007.

There is nothing of permanent worth in this book.



Loring, Emilie

Across the Years; Boston, Little, Brown and Company,  
1939 (Loring) 298p.  
New York, Grosset & Dunlap (1939, Loring) 298p.

This is a light romantic novel of intrigue and espionage in Washington, D.C. Several couples are involved in love affairs which create suspicion; the plots and counter-plots are almost impossibly involved, but everything is ironed out at last, leaving everyone happy.

Marginally, two new inventions are involved which might suggest science fiction. This is a false impression, however, and there is nothing which would warrant this book being put into a fantasy collection.

Although the characters are fairly well drawn in the early part of the book, the last part is so poorly written and the plot complications so unreal that I consider the book to be worthless.





Loring, Mark

The Sister-in-swap (A Companion Book) (#CB622); San Diego, Cal., Phenix Publishers, Ltd. (1969) 160p.

Their parents killed in an automobile accident, sisters Darlene and Pat were separated, Pat the older becoming independent and marrying, while Darlene went to live for two years with an aunt and uncle. When they were also killed in a similar accident, Darlene was invited to stay with Pat and her husband.

Because of a lesbian relationship with her sister, Pat was reluctant to endanger her good marriage, and immediately on arrival of Darlene her fears were realized when she was unable to resist Darlene's advances. Bruce was also entranced by Darlene, who also seduced the husband of their next-door neighbor, whose wife had refused to try "offbeat sex" with him even though she realized that their sex-life was no longer the exciting early marriage exploration joy. Ultimately both the husband and the wife of the neighbors become involved heterosexually and homosexually with all three of the household of Darlene and Pat.

This book is definitely pornographic according to the definition of the Kronhausens, and the stereotyped descriptions of the sexual acts and reactions become boring, a good indication that neither the writing nor the story is material. Also, life means more, and encompasses activity apart from sex so that the fantasy involved in this book is apparent.

Worthless, apart from the possible effect of releasing inhibitions.



Lorraine, Michelle

Castle in the Sea; Translated by Charlotte Haldane;  
London, The Harvill Press (1956) 196p.

This is a simple story of a girl who played with some boys in a "ship graveyard" childish games of imaginary voyages, until one of her playfellows was drowned as an old ship fell apart. The principal theme is her "survivor guilt" because of her failure to heed the warnings of elders not to play among the old ships.

It is not fantasy.



## Loti, Pierre

An Iceland Fisherman; Translated from the French; New York, D. F. Collier & Son (1902, D. Appleton & Co.) 280p.

### Contents

Introduction	Jules Cambon	v-xxi
Biographical Note		xxiii-xxvi
An Iceland Fisherman.		3
The Portraits of Pierre Loti	Octave Uzanne	275
(Frontispiece portrait and others reproduced).		

Like George Sand's rustic romances, this details the life of Breton folk whose men join the fishing fleet to the Iceland waters, concentrating on the romance between Yann Gaos and Gaud, the daughter of a rich burgher who loses his money in financial speculation so that she goes to live with the grandmother of Yann's brother-in-law in poverty after the death of the boy, sewing dresses for her living.

As a portrayal of life at sea and in a village, this is done with Loti's usual attention to detail, and sympathetic understanding. There are several instances of fishermen knowing automatically during sleep when it is time to waken, telepathic rapport, and second-sight, indicating a kinship with the Scots. These are not emphasised in the sense of fantasy. They are treated more as in The Spell of Barnia.





Loti, Pierre

The Book of Pity and of Death; Translated by T. P.  
O'Connor, M.P.; New York, Cassell Publishing Company (1892)  
269p.

On page 126 (misnumbered as 226), Loti says, parenthetically, "I have never been able to speak of anything that I have not seen with my own eyes". This book consists of personal experiences and reminiscences; the keynote is a broad humanity and sympathy with people and animals, and portrayal of facts without prejudice. Loti's personality and his viewpoint are unmistakable; his writing is clear and simple. He expresses the view that only love and youth are the purpose of life; and that life is the struggle against death.

The essays commencing on pages 23 and 41 concern cats; on pages 13 and 243, people and the human condition; on 119 and 165, appeals for charity in specific situations; on 183, the most detailed account of the dying of his aunt, with important philosophical reflections; but the most important to me are on 1, 33, and 141.

In 1, he discusses the nature of dreams; after describing one he suggests that only ancestral memory can explain it; in 35, another dream vision, he suggests the existence of a remote and terrible country; and in 141, he visualizes the "dead past" with particular reference to Napoleon's mother, and suggests that often only his writing of the events will keep them from disappearing from human record.

I am deeply impressed by Loti and his writings, and I must try to read all his books. If the two I have read are representative, his visions, reflections, and observations will add greatly to my understanding of life.



## Loti, Pierre

Carmen Sylva and Sketches from the Orient; frontispiece;  
authorized translation by Fred Rothwell; New York, The Mac-  
millan Company, 1912 (Publishers, November, 1912 214p.

### Contents

1. Carmen Sylva	1
2. The Exile	27
3. Constantinople in 1890	87
4. Serpent Charmers	151
5. A Few Forgotten Pages of "Madame Chrysantheme"	157
6. Japanese Women in 1890	177

The first two essays concern Elizabeth, Queen of Rumania, who wrote under the pen-name "Carmen Sylva". Loti thought highly of her thoughts, but deplored her hasty and unrevised writing, believing she needed the services of a good editor.

The second two essays could well supplement Disenchantment and the final two Madame Chrysantheme.

On the whole, however, this is the least important of the Loti books I have read. It is still worth perusing for his fine style of writing.



Loti, Pierre

Disenchanted (Desenchantees); Translated by Clara Bell;  
New York, The Macmillan Company, 1906 381p.

Under the name of Andre Lhery, Loti disguises himself as a writer revisiting Stamboul and working at the embassy so that he can see again the grave of a girl he had loved many years before. He has corresponded with a princess, Djenan; although custom prohibits men from entering the harem or other quarters of the women, she and her sisters contrive to meet him in various places, where ultimately they unveil for him; but their friendship is platonic except that Djenan in a suicide letter confesses her love for him.

Andre is exhorted by the girls to write a book which is to portray the tragedy of Turkish women, well-educated and cultured, who must continue in their role as playthings of men, without social intercourse with other men than their relatives and husbands.

Although sentimental and rather long drawn out, this is an important novel. It portrays the manners and customs of the Turks, and particularly the lot of women; the scenery, and the impact of western ideas on the traditions of the East and the Moslem religion.

Loti seems in complete sympathy with his theme, but did not believe that his book would change the customs which are so engrained.

There was a small-sized reprint edition of this novel.



Loti, Pierre

Japan (Madame Chrysantheme); Translated from the French by Laura Ensor, and with 200 illustrations by Rossi and Myrbach; London, T. Werner Laurie Ltd.; no date, 336p.

This book narrates in essay and diary form Loti's visit to Japan at Nagasaki in 1885, and his temporary marriage to a Japanese girl to avoid police harassment. He acknowledges that he did not love the girl, and did not pretend to her to do so. The arrangement was made by an intermediary whose business it was; and in the sequel, Madame Prune, Loti says that Chrysantheme's mother suggested a similar arrangement be made with a younger daughter fifteen years later, though Loti did not accept.

As usual, Loti describes the day to day life of the people, and their surroundings and customs, conveying his experiences so charmingly as to keep the reader interested. He observes that the Japanese are very clean, keeping their homes spotless, and that they all bathe twice each day in the open and with mixed sexes.

He suspects a friend of loving Chrysantheme more than he himself does, but is unable to find evidence that the friend has taken advantage of Loti's hospitality: they sometimes slept three in a bed; and he mentions that his landlady Madame Prune had been entertaining men with her husband's consent and co-operation, and he once noticed that, including a maid and the husband's daughter by an out-of-marriage slip, Madame Prune sometimes slept four in a bed, and with the maid next to her husband.

These are merely instances of customs which Loti said he found strange, and his conclusion was that although they were always polite and courteous, the Japanese would one day take advantage of the arms and technology of the western world and attack it, as they really hated the western white man.

This book is reprinted completely in the volume under the title Madame Chrysantheme, which contains other essays also.





Loti, Pierre

Jean Berny, Sailor; Translated by E. P. Robins; New  
York, The Mershon Company (1893, Cassell) 312p.

Starting with his earliest childhood, Jean's story is told: of his physical beauty, his sunny, careless nature, his adoring mother and grandfather, his rich relatives who looked down on his poor mother, his dalliance with girls and his three romantic involvements, the last ending with an offer of marriage which the girl's people rejected, his failure to apply himself to the necessary mathematical studies which might qualify him for naval officer's status, his volunteering for duty in the orient, the onset of fever which weakened his constitution and ultimately caused him to die at sea, the despair of his mother and her ultimate reliance on the hope of meeting him again in an afterlife.

Although perhaps overly sentimental, this novel does set an adequate value on the human failings of Jean and his people. It is probably a true-to-life portrayal, and although worth reading, and well-written, is the least important of the three books by Loti which I have so far read.



Loti, Pierre

Madame Chrysantheme; With a Preface by Albert Corel, of the French Academy; Portrait; New York, Current Literature Publishing Company, 1910; (1905, Robert Arnot; 1910, Publishers) 355p.

I read this travel book under the alternative title Japan. See notes under that title.

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2. With God's Unknown	225
3. Homeward Bound	285
4. The Passing of an Admiral	335

I gave Ellen my copy of Japan; it is a de luxe book, illustrated. #2 and #3 deal with China and the Chinese people; #4 describes the effect on the men of the fleet which Admiral Courbet's death had. In contrast with the Japanese, Loti found the Chinese a dirty, smelly people.



Loti, Pierre

Madame Prune; Translated from the French by S. R. C. Plimsoll; with Eight Illustrations in Colour by Mortimer Menpes; New York, Frederick A. Stokes Company; n.d., 240p.

This is a sequel to Madame Chrysanthems, and tells of Loti's second visit to Nagasaki fifteen years after the earlier one, in 1900, when Queen Victoria died. He says that his former landlady Madame Prune had designs on him, but he had avoided an entanglement, and was not surprised to learn that her liking for him was entirely physical.

Loti comments on the growing westernization of Japan in the intervening years. This time he established a platonic relationship with a young girl, and with a dancer and guitar player, also. He seems to have made no friends among the Japanese men, and his descriptions are mainly of girls and women and children; and of his surroundings.

Both books should be kept for reference.





Loti, Pierre

Notes of My Youth: Fragments of a Diary assembled by his son Samuel Viaud; Translated from the French by Rose Ellen Stein; Garden City, New York, Doubleday, Page & Company, 1924 178p.

This is an incomplete publication from Loti's diary, an unpolished supplement to his The Story of a Child which also touches on events up to his losing touch with his sweetheart Aziyade who had become a widow and whose fate was uncertain. Loti wrote her that he was attempting to help her escape to Europe where he would meet and marry her, but his plans were thwarted, and he did not know what had happened to her.

The diary indicates that he had several mistresses and his sailor and cadet friends also had theirs, but Pierre insists that Aziyade was his one true love. His childhood attachments were no more than close friendships.

Even though the diary was not intended for publication, Loti's style of writing is attractive, and the book is quite interesting.



Loti, Pierre

The Romance of a Spahi; Translated by G. F. Monkshood;  
London and Glasgow, Collins (The Lotus Library #40) 279p.

Love in the Desert; London, W. Collins Sons & Co Ltd,  
(no date) 279p.

The reprint under the new title may have been printed  
from the original plates, excepting the title-page.

This is an excellent portrayal of the life of a soldier  
in the Sahara. Jean Peyral, son of French peasants, signs  
up for four years' duty, takes a Creole mistress whom he for-  
sakes when she takes a second lover, then lives common-law  
with a black girl who bears him a son who is his image. The  
girl sells a watch given him by his father; Jean banishes her  
but accepts her again when she shows him their son; but Jean  
dies in a battle, the girl kills their son and commits sui-  
cide. Jean has lost all hope of returning to France, where  
his fiancée has married someone else; his parents wait hope-  
lessly for his return.

I know of no better novel of a soldier's life in Africa.



Loti, Pierre

The Story of a Child: Translated from the French of  
Pierre Loti by Caroline F. Smith; Boston, C. C. Birchard &  
Co., 1901 (1901, Publishers) 304p.

Written in 1887, these reminiscences of his youth to the  
age of fourteen portray a sheltered child of good family and  
aristocratic upbringing in France in the early 19th century.

As is usual with Loti's works, the writing style is ex-  
emplary and pleasurable, so that the lack of action and dra-  
matic involvement is not noticeable. I suspect a romantic  
reticence, as it hardly seems possible that so idyllic a life  
could have only an abhorrence of schoolwork and surroundings  
to mar it.

Nonetheless, this book is a classic of its kind.



Loudan, Jack

The Hell Rakes; London, Tandem Books (#T.145), (1967,  
author) 192p.

I assumed that this book would deal with the Hell-Fire Club, and was curious to see if it had more details than are given in the book by Daniel P. Mannix. However, this book deals with the earlier history of such rakes, and the Hell-Fire Club is only incidentally mentioned until after page 102.

Although life for the rich was a round of entertainment and drinking, the poor were treated like slaves, and their tavern revels were brutal and sordid. Loudan devotes a great deal of the book to Ned Ward and his newspapers and books devoted to the first-hand accounts and gossip of the taverns and brothels catering to the "lower classes".

Although this is a popular account, and more gossip than history, it provides information concerning personalities of the period which is scamped in many historical records.

I do not consider this book worth keeping for reference.





Louys, Pierre

The Collected Works of Pierre Louys; Introduction by Mitchell S. Buck; Illustrations by Harry G. Spanner; New York, Liveright Publishing Corporation (1932); 742p.

Contents

1. Aphrodite	1
2. Woman and Puppet	157
3. The Songs of Bilitis	225
4. The Adventures of King Pausole	309
5. The Twilight of the Nymphs	511*
6. Sanguines	567*
7. Psyche	659

This is a book for my permanent library, not because I agree with the author's philosophy, but because he expresses it clearly and without reserve. Research for the first book must have been exhaustive, and I know of no other detailed description of the society he portrays. The two parts of the book which I have asterisked have passages of fantasy; and 4 has humor beyond any of the other books. 2 is a better portrayal of masochism than is given by the man for whom the condition is named.

The translation is excellent and tasteful. The pagan philosophy of the author is courageous in view of the time in which it was written, and if his portrayal of life is accurate --and I have no reason to doubt it--then I have been wise to be satisfied with my own choice of existence.

#1 was reprinted as Avon #113, from the Illustrated Editions hardcover.



Lovatt, William F. (C.S.M.M.G., B.P.A.)

Hypnosis and Suggestion; London, Rider & Co. (Ca. 1933) 144p

This is a good general introduction to the subject, but ignores the supernormal aspects as so many other medically written books do.

There is a chapter on dreams which suggests their importance but this may have been influenced by Freud's popularity.

I doubt that there is anything in this book which is not already available in more thorough treatments of the subject.

Chester D. Cuthbert

May 14, 2002

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Lovatt, William F. (C.S.M.M.G., B.P.A.)

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Hypnosis and Suggestion; London, Rider & Co. (P. 144p)

CENTRE

This is a good general introduction to the subject, but ignores  
many aspects as do many other scientific fiction books do.

MANITOBA

There is a chapter on dreams which suggests their importance  
but this may have been influenced by Freud's popularity.

I doubt that there is anything in this book which is not al-  
ready available in more thorough treatments of the subject.

Chester D. Cutbert  
May 14, 2002

Lovecraft, H. P.

At the Mountains of Madness and Other Novels; Selected by August Derleth, with Texts Edited by C. T. Joshi; and an Introduction by James Turner; Arkham House Publishers, Inc. (Oak City, Wisconsin); (1964, Derleth) xvii plus 458p.

The principal long stories and the four Randolph Carter stories are in this volume, an important collection of the Lovecraft fiction. I found myself bored by the overwriting and repetitious material embodied in the stories, particularly since I had read so much of the material previously. I still feel that the Lovecraft-Price collaboration is impressive for its ideas.

It is notable that much of the fiction reflects the life of the author, and is restricted in scope. His tiresome dwelling on decay and loathsomeness; his lack of interest in the spiritual values of life, and his emphasis on fear and dread, and his obsession with adjectives, reduce the pleasure aroused by his good narrative style.

Still, an important book.





Lovecraft, H. P.

At the Mountains of Madness and Other Tales of Terror,  
New York, Ballantine Books (03225), (third printing, April,  
1973), (1964, Derleth) 184p.  
(24301), (fifth printing, October, 1974) 184p.

This paperback is merely a selection from the Arkham  
House edition.



Lovecraft, H. P.

The Case of Charles Dexter Ward; London, Panther Books (#1513), (May, 1963), (Gollancz, 1951), (1951, August Derrleth and Donald Wandrei) 127p.

I read this book from the Arkham House collection entitled At the Mountains of Madness and Other Novels.

The great grandfather of the title character is a black magician who has achieved immortality through ceremonies which raised enmity among his neighbors and brought about his death. Ward (an alter-ego of Lovecraft) discovers his ancestry, and through antiquarian researches and the study of forbidden books, raises the spirit of his grandfather, who possesses Ward's body and continues his nefarious plans to rob the graves of illustrious savants, extracting their essences from their remains, and intending to use them for dominating the world.

Ward's father and his physician investigate Ward's library and his bungalow while Ward is incarcerated in an asylum, and discover his secret. Invoking a magical formula, the physician causes Ward to crumble to dust, thus disappearing from the asylum.

This is a most tedious book to read, but is truly a masterpiece, with the horror and suspense carefully built up through suggestive and well-planned plotting. Like all of Lovecraft, the story is restricted to the elements made familiar by the restrictions of Lovecraft's own life; but he uses them expertly.

New York, Belmont Books (#92-617), (February, 1965) 141p.  
(#B60-1069)(December, 1969) 141p.

Although said to be the first paperback publication of this book, it can be seen that the English edition was two years earlier.

Deuteronomio 6: 1-9  
Hebreo 7: 23-28  
Marcos 12: 28-34

Ika-30 ng Oktubre, 1988

### "HINDI KA NALALAYO SA KAHARIAN"

Ang mga talatang narinig natin mula sa aklat ng Deuteronomio ngayong umaga ay itinuturing ng ating mga magulang sa pananampalataya, ang mga Hudyo, na siyang pinakamahalagang mga salita sa Kasulatan. Pinagtibay ito ni Hesus na ito nga ang pinakamahalagang kautusan nang sinalita niya ang mga ito sa binasang ebanghelyo ayon kay apostol Marcos. Ang mga salita bang ito ay nadarama ninyo na siyang pinakamahalaga sa inyong buhay ngayon? O ang mga ito ay pawang mga salita lamang?

Mahalagang punahin na nasa konteksto ng pamilya natagpuan ang mga kautusang ito: "Ngayon, ito ang kautusan...na matakot kayo sa inyong Panginoong Diyos, kayo ang ang inyong mga anak, at ang mga anak ng inyong mga anak..." (Deut. 6:1-2) Ang mga salitang ito na ipinangusap ng Diyos sa araw na iyon ay hindi lamang mga salitang maaaring magamit sa iisang panahon lamang. Ito ang mga salitang ang kahalagahan ay panghabang panahon. Subalit higit na mahalaga kaysa rito, ito ay mga salitang ibinigay sa mga tao bilang isang pagtitiwala at tungkulin. Ang pagtitiwala ay ang pag-iingat nila dito nang buo at bilang buhay na bahagi ng kanilang mga buhay at ng buhay ng kanilang mga anak at mga anak ng kanilang mga anak. Apat na libong taon ang nakalipas, nasa atin pa rin ang mga salitang ito, at ang mga salitang ito pa rin ang pinakapangunong buto (backbone) na tinuturing ng lahat ng mga tao ng pananampalataya na pinakamahalaga.

Kaya may mga tao, ang ating mga ninuno sa pananampalataya, na ginanap ang kanilang mga tungkulin at tinugon nang may pag-ibig ang pagpasa ng pinakamahalagang turo mula sa sali't saling henerasyon. Ang katanungang dumarating sa atin ngayon ay "Gagawin ba natin ang ating bahagi sa pag-iingat ng mga salitang ito bilang buhay na bahagi para sa ating mga anak at kanilang mga anak?"

Pakinggan nating muli ang mahahalagang mga salitang ito: "Dinggin, o Israel: Ang Panginoon mong Diyos ay iisang Panginoon; at mamahalin mo ang iyong Panginoon nang iyong buong puso, at nang iyong buong kaluluwa, at nang iyong buong lakas." Tinaguriang "Shema" ang mga salitang ito ng mga taong may pananampalatayang Hebreo. at wala ni isang taong Hudyo na naturuan sa sinagoga, kahit pa man maikling panahon lamang, ang sa pagkarinig ng mga salitang ito: "Dinggin, o Israel..." ay hindi makakatapo ng mga nalalabi pang salita. Sa panahon ng paghihirap, at kahit noong panahon ng 'holocaust', ang mga salitang ito ang naging bato kung saan ang pananampalatayang Hudyo ay nakatagal o nakapagtiis, kahit pa sa harapan ng kamatayan at hindi mailalarawang kahirapan. Tayo kaya sa ngayon ay mayroon ding kakayahan upang matagpuan sa mga salitang ito ang pangagalingan ng ating kalakasan at kapangyarihan? Alalahanin kung gaano kabilis dumating

Lovecraft, H. P.

Cry Horror! New York, Avon Publications, Inc. 191p.

This is merely a re-titling of the volume The Lurking Fear and Other Stories, published in 1947 by Avon Book Company. The contents differ greatly from those in the volume entitled The Lurking Fear and Other Stories (Ballantine, #03230), (1971, Beagle Books)





Lovecraft, H. P.

Dagon and Other Macabre Tales; Selected and with an Introduction by August Derleth; Sauk City, Wisconsin, Arkham House: Publishers, 1965; (1965, Derleth) 413p.

Selected by August Derleth; With Texts edited by S. T. Joshi; and an Introduction by T. E. D. Klein; Arkham House Publishers, Inc.; (1965, Derleth; 1986, Klein); Index; Chronology; lii plus 448p.

A comparison of these two editions of what is essentially the same material provides an excellent illustration of proof for the necessity of book collecting.

Although of minor interest, Derleth's introduction to the original edition is not reprinted, nor is the "Fragment" "The Thing in the Moonlight". Derleth's introduction contains some of the more complete chronology published in the more recent edition.

Klein's essay is an important commentary on Lovecraft and his work. The Index to Lovecraft's essay Supernatural Horror in Literature makes the material far more easily accessible to students, and the carefully edited text makes the volume far more authoritative.

Readers of the Ballantine paperback #03228 and #23228, both of which reprint the "Fragment" "The Thing in the Moonlight" are referred to the original hardcover edition of Dagon and Other Macabre Tales for its original source, but can not find it in the so-called "definitive edition" of the book.

This third volume of Lovecraft's tales I found tedious to read because of the repetitious material he worked with, and the narrative style, which lacks dramatic power. There are in it, however, many of Lovecraft's best tales, and "He" and "The Horror at Red Hook" are important in considering Lovecraft's reaction to living in New York City.

Lovecraft's work is so important in the history of the horror story from a literary point of view that his books must always have a place in any collection.





Lovecraft, H. P.

The Doom That Came To Tarnath; Edited and with an Introduction and Notes by Lin Carter; New York, Ballantine Books (#02146), (February, 1971) 208p.

Most of the stories in this volume are reprinted from Dagon and Other Macabre Tales. I read only the poem Nathicana from this volume, plus the introduction and notes by Carter.

I was not very careful to check whether all the other material was in the four volumes of Lovecraft in the definitive edition, but I'm pretty sure there is nothing of great importance in the items I didnot check.

Probably I've read too much of Lovecraft lately, and am not in the mood for more.



Lovecraft, H. P.

The Dream-Quest of Unknown Kadath, Edited and with an Introduction by Lin Carter, New York, Ballantine Books (#01923), (1970, Carter), (1st ptg., May, 1970) 242p.

New York, Ballantine Books (#30233), (3rd Canadian Printing, March, 1982), variant cover by Michael Whelan 241p.

Carter's introduction and poem about this story and its author are not reprinted in #30233. The stories are the same in both editions.

Introduction: Through the Gates of Deeper Clumber	Vll
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3. The Silver Key	151
4. Through the Gates of the Silver Key	168
5. The White Ship	220
6. The Strange High House in the Mist	242

Having read all the stories from the Arkham House books I read only Carter's material from this book.



Lovecraft, H. P.

The Dunwich Horror and Others, Sauk City, Wisconsin,  
Arkham House Publishers, Inc. (1963, August Derleth), Cor-  
rected Seventh Printing 433p.

Frontispiece portrait; Selected by August Derleth; with  
Texts Edited by C. T. Joshi; Introduction by Robert Bloch

Having read about 60% of Lovecraft's fiction, I found on re-reading the tales in this volume "too much of a good thing" because the technique and repetitious style become cloying and ineffective. Lovecraft, like Merritt, Blackwood, Dunsany and other distinctive writers, should be read in small quantities and over a long period of time.

I still rate Lovecraft as the principal writer of horror stories following Edgar Allan Poe in the American tradition, and bridging the way from the English writers to the modern and more numerous practitioners.

In the original edition of this volume, the introduction was written by August Derleth. Robert Bloch's introduction, which replaces it, is excellent in explaining the modern (to 1982) milieu and Lovecraft's position in it.

Of most interest to me in this volume are The Colour Out of Space, The Whisperer in Darkness, and The Shadow Out of Time. The Title story, The Call of Cthulhu, and The Thing on the Doorstep, probably come next.

Lovecraft's obsession with decadent, repulsive, and monstrous examples of humanity makes it impossible for him to have popular appeal. No one lacking similar interests can long maintain any fascination with his imaginings. There is no appeal to or appreciation of the romantic longings of most readers of fantasy fiction.

Lancer Books reprinted in paperback the entire contents of the first edition of this book, including the introduction by August Derleth, but excluding the following stories:

The Dunwich Horror and Others, New York, Lancer Books  
(#72-702), (1963, August Derleth) 158p.

(#75247) Title is just The Dunwich Horror 191p.

(The additional pages contain "In the Vault", which is not in the earlier edition)

The Colour Out of Space and others; (#73-608), (1967)

(Third Edition, same contents) (#74-501), (1969) 222p.

"The Outsider" and "The Shadow Over Innsmouth" are the stories excluded from the paperbacks.

The Haunter of the Dark, and Other Tales of Terror is the first collection of Lovecraft's stories published in England. See my notes on the Panther Paperback. All are reprinted from this volume, but the Introduction by Derleth is original.







Lovecraft, H. P.

The Hunter of the Dark, and Other Tales of Terror; Edited and with an Introduction by August Derleth; London, Panther Books (#1474), (February, 1963), (Gollancz, 1951), (August Derleth and Donald Wandrei, 1950) 256p.

All these tales are reprinted from The Dunwich Horror and Others, this being a good representative selection, and the Introduction being the only part of the book I read, as the stories were already familiar to me, some of them having been read several times.

This was apparently the first collection of Lovecraft's stories published in England.

ang mga salitang ito kay Hesus nang siya ay tanungin kung ano ang pinakamahalagang kautusan. Gayon ito sapagkat si Hesus ay pinalaki bilang isang mabuti at matapat na Hudyo.

Pakinggan din ang kautusang ibinigay ng Diyos upang isaisip o kabisahin ang mga salitang ito: "At ang mga salitang ito na ipinag-uutos ka sa inyong araw na ito ay nararapat mailagay sa inyong mga puso; at ituturo ninyo itong palagi sa inyong mga anak; sasalitain ninyo ito sa kanila kapag kay ay nakaupo sa inyong mga bahay, sa inyong paglalakad sa daan, sa inyong paghiga, at sa inyong pagbangon." (Deut. 6:6-7) Sa ibang pananalita, ang mga salitang ito ng Shema, o ng pinakadakilang kautusan ay napakahalaga na kailangang salitain ito sa kahit anong oras, at kung maaari ay araw-araw. Kinakailangang maging bahagi ito ng kanilang panloob na kalikasan upang katulad ng isang taong Hudyo ang mga salitang ito ay bubukal na natural kapag kanilang kakailanganin o nanaisin ito.

May mga karagdagan pang tagubilin para sa mga tao: "At iyong ibabalot ito bilang tanda sa iyong mga kamay....at ito'y isulat mo sa iyong mga punong haligi at sa tarangkahan ng iyong bahay." (Deut. 6: 8-9) Naging bahagi ng damit ng mga Hudyo ang mga salitang ito, at pati na ang mga nakasulat sa kanilang mga tahanan. Ang lahat ng ito ay upang hindi nila malimutan ang ubod at pinakapuso ng kanilang pananampalataya.

Sa kabila ng lahat ng mga pag-iingat, at sa kabila ng lahat ng nasabi ko nang magagandang bagay tungkol sa ating mga ninuno sa pananampalataya, ang mga Hudyo, hindi ito nakahadlang sa kanila upang mapangalagaan sila sa pagkahulog mula sa pananampalataya, at sa pagkalimot ng mga tagubilin na napapaloob sa Shema, ang pinakadakilang kautusan. Marahil may mga natagpuan na kayo, at ako ay gayon din, na mga Hudyo na hindi binibigyang halaga ang mga dakilang salitang ito. Ang mga Hudyo ay katulad rin nating mga tao, and walang makahahadlang sa kanila kung sila man ay ayaw tumugon sa pag-ibig ng Diyos, na gaya rin naman na hindi natin mapipigilan ang ating mga tao sa pananampalataya kung sila man ay magkukulang kay Yahweh. Subalit ano pa man ang sabihin, tayo ngayon ay naririto dahil sa pananampalatayang pinangangalagaan at sinalin sa isang anak na Hudyo, si Hesus, at sa paraan na isinalin ito ni Hesus doon sa mga nasa labas ng pananampalatayang Hudyo. Sinasabi sa atin ng aklat ng Hebreo: "ang salita... sinugo ang Anak na ginawang walang dungis magpakailanman." Ang anak na iyon, si Hesukristo, at parehong anak ng Diyos at anak ng Judaism, at bilang mga Kristiyano, may utang na loob tayong sa parehong mga magulang.

Magkaminsan, kapag hindi natin babasahing mabuti ang mga talata sa Kasulatan ngayong umaga, mahuhulog tayo sa kalakarang pag-iisip na ang taong nagtanong kay Hesus kung alin ang pinakadakilang kautusan ay hinuhuli lamang si Hesus kung ito ay magkakamali ng kasagutan. Ganito lumalabas ang salaysay ni Mateo (22:34) at ang salaysay naman ni Lucas ay pagsisikap na isamatuwid ang kaniyang posisyon (Lucas 10:25). Subalit sa aklat ni Marcos, nagigita natin ang manunulat na Hudyo na humanga sa paraan ng paghawak ni Hesus ng kagalitan sa pagitan ng mga Saduseyo at Pariseyo, at tila ba itinanong niya ang katanungang alin ang pinakadakilang kautusan upang tulungan si Hesus na mawakasan na ang lahat ng hindi pagkakaunawaan. Sabihin pa, ni ang mga Saduseyo o Pariseyo man ay hindi makakapasubali na mali ang kasagutan ni Hesus. Ang unang bahagi

Lovecraft, H. P.

The Horror in the Museum and Other Revisions; Sauk City, Wisconsin, Arkham House: Publishers; (1970, Derleth) 383p.  
Corrected Third Printing, (1989), (Publishers) 450p.

The first edition has one story not-included in the later printing, which has five additional stories lacking in the first. Texts are edited by C. T. Joshi, who provides notes of sources.

The contents page of the later printing does not provide authors' names, which are shown in the first edition, so it is necessary to refer to the stories themselves for this information. The Zealia Bishop stories are the most impressive in the book, but there are many Cthulhu-related items which are not included the Tales of the Cthulhu Mythos volume.

Having so recently re-read the Lovecraft tales, I found this volume difficult to fix attention upon. I read about half the stories from the first edition before the revised volume arrived, but read the balance from the more recent edition.

The Lovecraft influence is apparent in almost all of the stories.



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Lovecraft, H. P. and Conover, Willis

Lovecraft at Last; Foreword by Harold Taylor; Arlington, Virginia, Carrollton Clark; Illustrated; Bibliography; Index 272p

I was under the impression that I had read this book right after receiving it from the Publisher, but found out that it was a new and wonderful reading experience.

Conover was fifteen years old when he commenced corresponding with Lovecraft, who encouraged him to start publishing a fanzine SCIENCE-Fantasy CORRESPONDENT.

In addition to reproducing letters by photocopying, Conover has made the correspondence appear conversational, leaving the reader to form his own judgment concerning the characters of the two. The letters are limited to the last few months of Lovecraft and his death, but they convey in a book whose production values make it the most wonderful in my library, a clear picture of the two characters and their ~~student~~ <sup>teacher</sup>-pupil relationship.

Conover was likely more mature at fifteen than I was in my early twenties. Certainly his intelligence was above average.

L. Sprague de Camp's biography contains much more factual information, of course, but de Camp's total inability to understand Lovecraft made me sure that his biography would be superseded.

I have just begun reading Joshi's H. P. Lovecraft: A Life.

This book is a fitting memorial for Lovecraft.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
January 28, 1999

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Lovecraft, H. P.

The Lurking Fear and Other Stories, (New York, Ballantine Books, Third Printing, April, 1973), (#03230), (1971, Beagle Books) 182p.

The contents of this book differ greatly from the Avon paperback of the same title published in 1947.





Lovecraft, H. P.

The Shadow over Innsmouth and Other Stories of Horror  
New York, etc., Scholastic Book Services (#TK1934), (1971,  
Scholastic Magazines, Inc.), (December, 1971) 255p.

Collectors of Lovecraft need this volume only for the  
introduction by Margaret Ronan, and her introductory remarks  
at the beginning of each story.



Lovecraft, H. P.

Selected Letters 1911-1924; Edited by August Derleth and Donald Wandrei; Sauk City, Wisconsin, Arkham House: Publishers, 1965; (1965, Editors); Illustrated 362p.

In 1988 I read the five volumes of Selected Letters. I know that an index to the set has been published, so am not making exhaustive notes. Some thoughts inspired by reading are set out below.

- P. 13: Poem on Charlie Chaplin.
  - P. 20: Did Koontz derive his plot for a novel from this outline of a tale destroyed by Lovecraft?
  - P. 22: Lovecraft did not agree with Lowell about canals on Mars.
  - P. 91 & 102: Dunsany.
  - P. 107: Lovecraft had more imagination than emotion.
  - P. 108: 1st line. Had Lovecraft read Scott's tale? re fire: Plot for story. Narrator notes how many houses under renovation are destroyed by fire. No cause discovered. Did the house, like human beings who ignite spontaneously--see book on this--consume itself to avoid change?
  - P. 110: Dunsany. Lovecraft's three main interests.
  - P. 111: Observer has advantage over participant in life.
  - P. 120: Materialism.
  - P. 121-2: Lovecraft's physique belied his nervous disability. See my letter to Hereward Carrington.
  - P. 127: Garrick and Dunsany.
  - P. 129: Eroticism.
  - P. 132: Conditional fatalism.
  - P. 134: Kant and Nietzsche.
  - P. 136: Lovecraft and Jackson similar in horror ideas and having similar dreams.
  - P. 137: Poe.
  - P. 142: Determinism.
  - P. 185-8: David W. Bush.
  - P. 255: Stoker and Shiel.
  - P. 260-1: Philosophy of contentment.
- The conclusion of the book deals with Henneberger and Weird Tales, marriage to Sonia Greene, and the assembling of friends in New York around the Long household.

Volume 2 (1968) 359p.

- P. 90: Atmosphere and romance vs fantasy.
- P. 114: Background for "The Horror at Red Hook".
- P. 127: Chambers.
- P. 251: Very important refutation of spiritualism.
- P. 274: Francis Flagg.
- P. 277: Favorite authors, particularly Dunsany.

Volume 3 (1971) 451p.

- P. 157: machine overproduction will have destroyed the law of supply and demand.
- P. 174-184: Excellent views on witchcraft, though too much credit to Murray.
- P. 271 and 384-8: excellent follow-up to page 157.

Volume 4 (1976) Derleth and James Turner 424p.

Volume 5 (1976) Do. 437p.

See contents of letters outlined at beginning of each volume.



Lovecraft, H. P. (and Others)

Tales of the Cthulhu Mythos; Collected by August Derleth; Sauk City, Wisconsin, Arkham House: Publishers, 1969 (1969, Derleth); Biographical section xii plus 407p.

The 19 tales in this volume include only two of Lovecraft himself to set the tone. The Bloch, Long, Derleth, and Smith stories were early additions to the Mythos, and are little more than sequels to stories by Lovecraft, with sufficient originality to identify their authorship.

Of the more recent stories, many are good in themselves and Wilson's, although poor from a horror standpoint, does illustrate his early attention to occult and Fortean facts and tries to serve as a warning to people to pay attention to them.

Although the dark side of Lovecraft is continued rather than his imaginative fantasies, this is a volume well worth the attention of weird tales enthusiasts, and a necessity for Lovecraft students.

This volume was completely reprinted in two volumes in paperback:

New York, Ballantine Books (#23226), (May, 1971), (3rd Ptg., February, 1974)	241p.
(#24687), (Fifth Ptg., November, 1975)	241p.
(#3227), (August, 1971), (2nd Ptg., April, 1973)	277p.
(#23227), (Third Ptg., February, 1974)	277p.





Lovecraft, H. P.

The Tomb and Other Tales; Selected by August W. Derleth  
New York, Ballantine Books (#03228), (Third Printing, April,  
1973), (1965, Derleth) 190p.  
(#23228), (Fourth Printing, February, 1974) 190p.

The stories in this collection were reprinted from the  
original edition of Dagon and Other Macabre Tales. The de-  
finitive edition reprints "Imprisoned with the Pharaohs" as  
"Under the Pyramids". This was ghost-written for Houdini.



SF Fan: Wollheim says: Lovecraft was the publisher of THE CONSERVATIVE and THE PROVIDENCE AMATEUR, both being amateur publications, in 1916 and 1917. When Lovecraft died on March 15th, 1937, R. H. Barlow, who was living in Kansas City, promptly took the bus all the way to Providence in order to take charge of the literary estate. He was legally named Literary Executor of Lovecraft's possessions. Before Lovecraft was taken to the hospital, he had thought of the possibility of his death and had on two sheets of foolscap what he desired done with his property. Certain items were specifically given to various friends (for example C.L. Moore was given all the books of M.R. James), and then a list of about 30 or 40 names were appended who could have their choice of volumes from his collection. R.H. Barlow was permitted the cream and unlimited choice. He acquired for his own voluminous collection about 60 weird books, Lovecraft's file of Weird Tales, and other items. All of Lovecraft's large collection of amateur magazines were given to the Franklin Museum Library of Amateur Journalism in Philadelphia. August W. Derleth is undertaking the publication of all of Lovecraft's works. At first there will be published (probably by a professional N.Y. firm) an omnibus volume of his short stories, poems, and critical articles. In this regard, THE NAMELESS CITY, which appeared in FANCIFUL TALES, will be in this volume, permission having been granted. After the publication of this volume it is hoped to publish all of Lovecraft's writings and finish with a book of his letters. Mr. Derleth has set aside all of his own works and writings and, much to the ire of Scribners, his publishers, will not do any work on four scheduled novels until the Lovecraft volume is done. Derleth is being assisted by R. H. Barlow, Wandrei, and Farnsworth Wright who is giving great help. Lovecraft's death was reported in Associated Press dispatches in many newspapers. The write-up was as usual, however, misleading and inaccurate.

Edgar Rice Burroughs advertises that he wants to obtain a copy of the first edition of "Tarzan of the Apes".

A complete mint file of Amazing is offered in N.Y. for \$90.



Lovesay, Peter

Abracadaver; New York, Dodd, Mead & Company (1972) 220p.

The Victoria music hall is the setting of this murder mystery, which commences with several cases of acts being run off the boards by incidents bringing their artists under ridicule. A sergeant and a constable from Scotland Yard unravel the mystery, discovering as they do so that certain highly placed society people are considered above the law insofar as special showings of acts, involving nude women, are concerned.

The ridiculed artists are rescued from poverty by taking rooms in a special home, but they must take part in the special showings for the rich, and are otherwise under constraint. The daughter of a theatre owner opposes his sponsoring these showings, and murders a girl, pretends to have been kidnaped, and arranges ransom to be placed on the theatre stage, but is made to confess her guilt by smart police work.

Although this book may be historically accurate, the story moves slowly, the characters are not especially interesting, and the murderess incredible. I just cannot accept that a girl who frowned upon her father's special showings would murder a girl, even one portrayed as undesirable, just to further her designs against her father, in addition to setting fire to his theatre. Otherwise, she is portrayed as a girl in love with a strong man of the theatre, and rather a nice one.

Of no permanent worth.



Low, Charles

Great Asiatic Mysteries; With Eighteen Half-tone Illustrations; London, Stanley Paul & Co. Ltd. (1937); Index 288p.

The author describes many of the occult happenings and vanished civilizations of Asia, including phantom ships; and says that in every case he has traced at least three instances of the phenomenon and is personally convinced of their occurrence. Although he appends a Bibliography, the text is not annotated, so this book can be classified merely as a popular summary of the more inexplicable mysteries.

Although he is aware of the Society for Psychical Research, the author attributes to it an attitude of authority for statements which the Society specifically disclaims because it does not have corporate opinions and merely presents material which it considers of sufficiently high calibre to warrant publication. Responsibility in every case rests with the authors of the papers presented.

The impression left with me is simply that the author is credulous rather than critical. Nonetheless, this book, like FATE Magazine, outlines material that is of interest for study; and provides a useful summary of the beliefs involved.





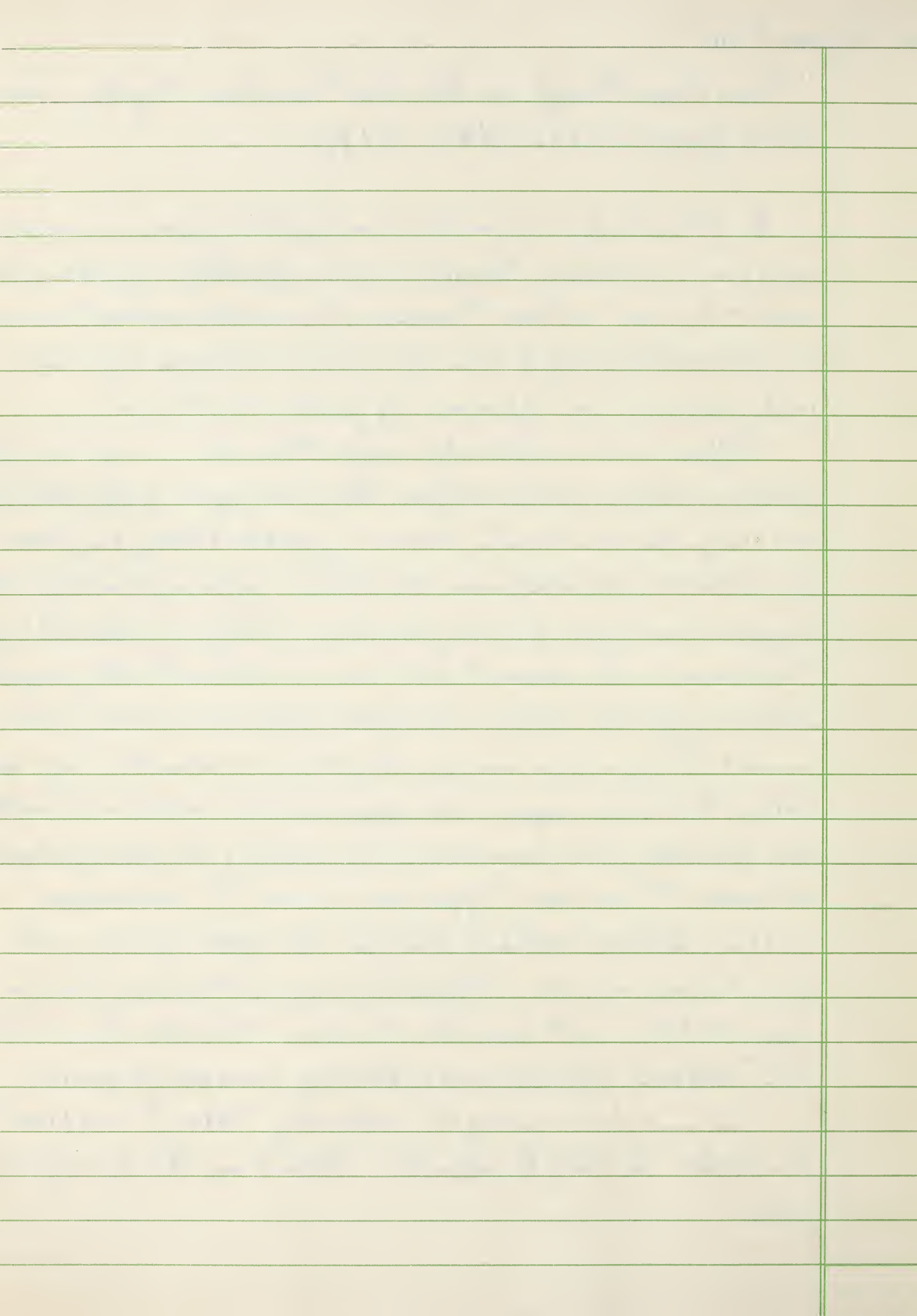
W, Professor R.M.

"Mars Breaks Through, or, The Great Murchison Mystery", London.  
Herbert Joseph Limited, No Date, 251 pp.

Dr. Julian Verity, an inventor and a hypnotist, prepares a machine which will materialize thoughts, and unexpectedly a fugitive Martian uses it to arrive on Earth. Murchison, the world's wealthiest man, has sought Dr. Verity's help to cure his insomnia through hypnosis, and while entranced is "possessed" by Zandra the Martian.

Clifford, in love with Verity's daughter Helen, becomes suspicious of the situation and determines to investigate. Helen, having given up hope that Clifford will realize that she loves him, becomes engaged to Anthony, one of Murchison's four secretaries, and while under the Martian's influence, breaks off this engagement and agrees to marry Murchison. Verity is terrified but helps Murchison in his scheme to start war on earth so that the people of Earth can fight the "Martians". Murchison breaks the armaments stock market, losing millions himself in the process; convinces the League of Nations that he has weapons and safeguards that enable him to dictate that there shall be no more war, and is completing his plan for broadcasting destruction to Mars when Clifford gains access to the materializing machine; lets three Martians through who capture Zandra and go back to Mars with him. Clifford has rescued Helen, and Murchison agrees to take a rest cure when he learns all he has done under the Martian's influence and without any conscious awareness.

This is a book showing the influence of "Station X" and possibly Mac Clure's "The Ark of the Covenant" -- "Ultimatum". It is of no permanent value.



The Lodger; Seventh Edition; London, Methuen & Co. Ltd.  
(1926), (September 4th, 1913) 252 p.

Robert Bunting and his wife Ellen, after working as servants during most of their lives, have failed in business and rented a house, but are selling off their treasures in order to eat.

An eccentric middle-aged gentleman asks for lodging with them and is generous enough to take all four upstairs rooms at a rental which will support them all, paying in golden sovereigns and half-sovereigns. "The Avenger" murders are in progress, and gradually Ellen becomes aware that her lodger's habits are such that he is away from the house when the murders happen. She attends one inquest to confirm her suspicions, and returns home tired and ill from worry.

Robert meets the lodger, Mr. Sleuth, returning home one early morning after having taken a waiter's job, and brushing against him, finds blood on his hand. He now has the same suspicions that have worried his second wife.

A friend is Chandler, a young constable from Scotland Yard who is working on the "Avenger" murders, and a frequent caller because he has fallen in love with Daisy, Robert's daughter by his first wife. His calling complicates the problem of the Buntings, though he appears never to suspect that their lodger may be the man for whom he is seeking.

The day before Daisy's 18th birthday, Sleuth invites her and Ellen to attend at Madame Tussaud's. They attend, and at the same time the new commissioner at Scotland Yard is conducting his French colleague and a party of guests through the museum. The commissioner comments that he believes the killer has been identified as a religious maniac who had escaped with gold; Sleuth recognizes the Frenchman and thinks that Ellen has betrayed him; accuses her; then tips the attendant with gold to permit him to leave by the emergency exit. He is never seen or heard of after that.

The Buntings give the gold left behind by Sleuth to the Foundling Hospital, and go into service as a couple. Daisy and Chandler marry; but nothing is ever said to the police.

Based on the "Ripper" killings, this novel is told in a quiet vein; and even though it is a suspense novel and concerns gruesome killings, it has good taste and reflects the ordinary lives and concerns of the characters. Very good.





Lowndes, Mrs. Belloc

Love Is a Flame; London, Ernest Benn Limited (1932) 159p.

A tall girl, driver for an Army General in London, falls in love with an American officer who is blinded and maimed in action later, but is stolen from her by a beautiful but selfish and ambitious friend. The beauty schemes to rob, and succeeds in marrying the friend's Captain; but confesses during the honeymoon that she has no love for him and the marriage is not consummated. The Captain is captured by Germans and does not reveal that he is still living, and the beauty contracts for a bigamous marriage with a wealthy nobleman unwittingly.

The tall girl learns from a cousin of the Captain that he is still living, and in the States (Canada, rather), reveals this to the beauty to give her a chance to cancel the marriage plans, but the beauty does not wish to give up her chances and gets her lover to threaten the tall girl by saying that she is being blackmailed. Going to the tall girl's flat, the lover tries to kill her when he realizes that she will not admit to the charge of blackmail, but kills the beauty instead, leaving the girl free to go to Canada and take care of the Captain.

This is an old-fashioned love story, and of no importance.

Note: This is one of three novels from the same author, and value, and which are each sorted under author.





Lucas, F. L.

The Wild Tulip; London, Joiney & Steele, 1908- 148p.

This is the story of three nuns in a convent ruled by a family-proud abbess. Told mainly from the point of view of a novice who tells the abbess of a love intrigue by a willful nun, but falls in love herself with a relative of the Confessor whom she saves from political exposure at the cost of revealing her own love involvement, it ends ironically with the willful nun poisoning the abbess and replacing her as abbess in old age after having also poisoned the nun who betrayed her.

This short novel indicates the strength of the sexual and love impulses inasmuch as all three of the nuns have love affairs and resort to subterfuges and intrigue to satisfy their urges. It does not portray the religious life as being anything but coercive.



Lukens, Adam

Alien World; New York, Avalon Books, (1963, Lukens)192p.

Mark Tatum and his brother Carl are inimical; Mark and his wife Jane had separated years before, and Jane and their son had gone to an alien planet, where Jane worked as an anthropologist. The brothers follow her, and find that she has developed an interest in an alien priest-king.

Carl is a space ship captain who has lost an arm and is retired. He thinks he loves Jane, and is insanely jealous of any interest she shows in Mark's son by a previous marriage, or her own, or any man. Mark and Carl fight constantly; and Mark's desire to learn of the alien world is complicated by a revival of his interest in Jane.

Carl murders Mark's older son; Jane flies to the desert and Carl chases her. Mark and Braa-gun the priest-king follow and try to rescue them; Carl is sullen and rebellious always. Braa-gun is almost god-like, and by drawing power builds up scar-tissue on young men of his race so that they can survive the desert climate; his people build fragile houses for their women, but are in constant danger from a race of spidersmen who raid them.

Carl is killed after a particularly foolish act, and Mark decides to leave the alien world in an effort to decide what to do with his life.

This book just misses being a good novel.



Li-lic, Ole (Sir Ernest Swinton)

"The Green Curve And Other Stories" Shilling Edition

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1911 318 p.p.

Preface: These sketches were originally written for the entertainment of soldiers. As a larger section of the general public now appears to be interested in warfare than was formerly the case, they are republished in a collected form in the hope that they may appeal to a somewhat wider circle.

The author's thanks are due to the Editor of 'Blackwood's Magazine' for permission to reprint all but one of the sketches; for permission to reprint this one the author is indebted to the Editor of 'Macmillan's Magazine'.

As some of the stories deal with matters in which there have been considerable development since the period at which the stories were written, the dates of their first appearance are given. "The Kite" was published in June 1906, "The Joint in the Harness" in January 1907, and "An Eddy of War" in April 1907. The latter was written in collaboration with the late "C.V."

"Ole Link-lic" March 1909

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Lundwall, Sam J.

Science Fiction: An Illustrated History; New York, Grosset & Dunlap; (1977, author & Fakta & Fantasi AB); Bibliography Index 208p.

This author of an earlier Ace paperback popular book about science fiction has written this survey to prove that foreign countries published science fiction far in advance of Gernsback and had already discarded his method years before he used it.

I must bow to his evidence and realize that Sam Moskowitz limited his view mainly to its history in the U. S. A.

However, this book lacks information about American works, and does not even mention Merritt.

This is a good reference work, and demonstrates that many histories should be read in order to form a balanced view of any subject.



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Lundwall, Sam J.

Science Fiction: What It's All About; New York, Ace Books #75440 (Lundwall, 1971, o.e., 1969); Ill., Index, 256p.

With an introduction by Donald A. Wollheim, who earlier this year published his own survey of the science fiction field "The Universe Makers", this book gives a more detailed and world-wide account. Translated by the author himself, it has surprisingly few idiosyncracies of expression, but was apparently hastily written and is a popular rather than a scholarly exposition of the subject. Although very helpful, the index is not adequately detailed, and minor errors (such as 1962 as the year in which the American edition of New Worlds appeared, instead of the correct year 1960) mar its usefulness as a work of reference.

Lundwall is not yet thirty years of age, however, and his book is astonishing for the range of its information. I suspect that many of the opinions expressed were formed from the author's reading of other authorities rather than from his own reading of many of the books discussed; but his own views are also adequately explained.

In addition to outlining the important authors and books, Lundwall surveys the impact of science fiction on radio, television, moving pictures, comic books and strips, and on the subversive (in the sense of conscious study of the trends of change in historical and sociological perspectives) cultures or sub-cultures of the modern world. The infiltration of mainstream literature by science fiction and fantasy, and the influence of mainstream writing on writers of fantasy, is not more than touched upon; but the author's viewpoint is that of a fan rather than a critic, and his wish is to have the field assessed on the basis of its own criteria and not on those of accepted literary values.

As a handy compendium of views concerning the nature and scope of science fiction, this book is very good value at its price of 95¢. Much of the information about publications outside the United States is not readily available elsewhere.

Lundwall is editing a series of science fiction books for publication in Sweden, and has written and produced television shows, directed plays, and otherwise practised the dissemination of information about the science fiction world. His book is a welcome addition to the few reference works available to the general public on the basis of which a clear understanding of science fiction can be obtained.



Lydston, G. Frank (M.D.)

Over the Hookah, The Tales of a Talkative Doctor; Illustrated from the author's designs by C. Everett Johnson; Chicago, Fred. Klein Company, 1896 618p.

This book has in gold lettering on the front cover a skull and crossbones, is bound in red cloth and the glazed book paper makes the volume weigh approximately three pounds.

Alleged to be reminiscences of a frontier doctor in the gold mining fields of California, it includes a few tales which cannot be accepted as true. With the excellent illustrations, however, it portrays life shortly after the Civil War, and the last part of the book describes a unique character: a giant with a gentle soul who feels compelled to boast of heroic exploits.

I've had this book, which evidently survived a fire, among my fiction books for many years, but its size made me reluctant to settle into reading it. I think it should be classified as autobiographical, even though the narrator is given another name than the author's.

Dedicated to the Chicago medical fraternity, this book may have been privately published in a small edition. Certainly, I have never seen another copy.

I spent several pleasant evenings reading this book, and it added to my respect for the profession.

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Lynde, Francis

Scientific Sprague; Toronto, McLeod & Allen (1912,  
Charles Scribner's Sons, October, 1912); Illustrated by E.  
Roscoe Shrader (4 plates) 406p.  
A. L. Burt Company (frontispiece only) 406p.

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These are connected railroad stories involving mysteries solved by logical and scientific thinking by Sprague. They are well-plotted and evidently the author knows the railroad life. Sprague is ostensibly from the Washington Dept of Agriculture, a soil expert, who during spare time helps a college friend with problems arising from attempts of money-interests in the east to take over the railway.

Although interesting, these seem to be pulp fiction of their time; there is little romantic interest; but the book might be compared with Frank L. Packard's railroad stories.







Lynne, David

Sex and the Divorcee; New York, Midwood Enterprises,  
Inc. (1967), (Midwood, #32-880) 126p.

This is a superficial, poorly written summary of material gleaned from books and magazines and padded with imaginary sexual incidents and dialogue. There is no real attempt to do more than indicate that divorcees are still faced with the problem of satisfying their sexual instincts, and that often the return to their original partners simply because they are unable to achieve any improvement.

There is nothing of permanent value which could be considered a contribution to constructive thought on the subject.

The short bibliography might be of some interest.



Lyon, Jene

Our Sun and the Worlds Around It: Planets, Moons, Comets, and Other Wonders of the Solar System; Pictures by George Solonewitsch; New York, Golden Press (1957,1955); 6th printing 1961; four paintings by John Polgreen 57p.

This is a basic introduction to the solar system and its place in the universe, factually accurate as of its date of publication. Both text and illustrations are carefully prepared, and I am giving the book today (April 15th, 1979) to Timmy.



Lyons, Arthur

Satan Wants You: The Cult of Devil Worship; London, Rupert Hart-Davis, (1971), (1970, author); Illustrated; Bibliography; Index 211p.

Published in the U. S. under a variant title according to a symposium which reprinted Chapter 7, this survey of satanism is mainly based on the bibliography. The author claims to have investigated the subject personally all over the world, but only the penultimate chapter on LaVey is detailed. He mentions having tried OBE without much success, but this book is historical and sociological rather than a study of psychic phenomena associated with the movement as a religious cult, and is consequently of minor interest to parapsychology.

There are several printing errors, indicating inadequate PROOF-READING.

The bibliography and index enhance the book's value for reference.

Lyons explains that the need for secrecy makes difficult the obtaining of statistical information about the prevalence of the cult, but he believes it a city rather than a rural phenomenon.



Lytle, Andrew

The Long Night; Indianapolis/New York, The Bobbs-Merrill Company (1936)(Publishers) 331p.

Starting as a pre-Civil War novel detailing the revenge of Pleasant Melvor and his family for the unjust killing of his father, this develops into a war novel beginning at page 193, far too detailed to concentrate on the theme. Pleasant kills several men who have joined the southern forces, but sickens of killing, and forgoes further vengeance when he learns that his best friend in the army has been killed because Pleasant delayed conveying important news while pursuing his personal vendetta.

The research involved in both sections of the book was exhaustive, and this is a good portrayal of the period. It is unbalanced as a novel; is told from various points of view and lacks unity of perspective; and, for me, was difficult to assimilate. Although I am glad that I read it, I doubt that I would ever take the time to re-read it; I was reminded of Zane Grey's To the Last Man.





Lyttelton, Dame Edith

Some Cases of Prediction: A Study; London, G. Bell & Sons,  
Ltd., 1937 160p.

Following a public appeal to people to report cases of prediction, the author selected those best attested for this volume. In her conclusion she admitted that acceptance of the phenomenon is not as widespread as for telepathy, she referred to cases on record with the SPR and recommended further research.

I think that two of her cases were summarized by Saltmarsh in his book Foreknowledge published the following year.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
October 31, 2002



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Lytton, The Right Hon. Lord

The Coming Race; London, George Routledge and Sons and  
New York, 1874 (Knebworth Edition, Vol. 15) 248p.

I sometimes wonder if the historians of science fiction have read the books they mention. Usually, with reference to this book, there is mention of the Vril, an unusual force used by an underground race, and little else.

The narrator accompanies a mining engineer to explore a cavern beneath the workings of the mine, and after lowering himself safely, the engineer is killed when a rock to which the rope was fastened breaks, and the tackle supporting him falls.

The narrator finds himself succored by a race of men who fly by using artificial wings, who are taller and nobler in appearance than surface men, and whose women are even taller (around seven feet at maturity) and dominant because of size and custom. They use precious stones as part of the building material and as ornamentation, but as wealth is not meaningful, and is usually considered a burden since it has responsibilities such as providing hospitality to visitors, a social equality is achieved.

Usually, on marriage, the women hang up their wings. They do the courting, and this embarrasses the narrator, because a learned woman is in love with him, but her father, an influential citizen, feels with his friends that mixture of the surface race would be demeaning and socially as well as physically, any progeny would lower the level of the race. Marriage would likely result in the narrator being killed.

The race has underground roads, on which vehicles like housetrailer of one storey operate, flying boats, robots for menial tasks (called automata), a lighting system which never loses entirely its function since they fear darkness, reducing its brilliance during sleeping periods. Their way of measuring time differed but was adequate. Vegetarians, they were able to tell from the narrator's teeth that he was carnivorous. With special foods and avoiding extremes of behavior, without criminal laws, since the economy enabled each citizen to fulfill his wishes, life was dull, not progressive, but rewarding because of freedom to choose.

The spine of the binding shows the author as "Bulwer". I do not remember whether I filed his three occult novels under this, or the Lytton name, so will place this book in my "B" cartons.





